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WHOLESALE

1905

PRICE LIST

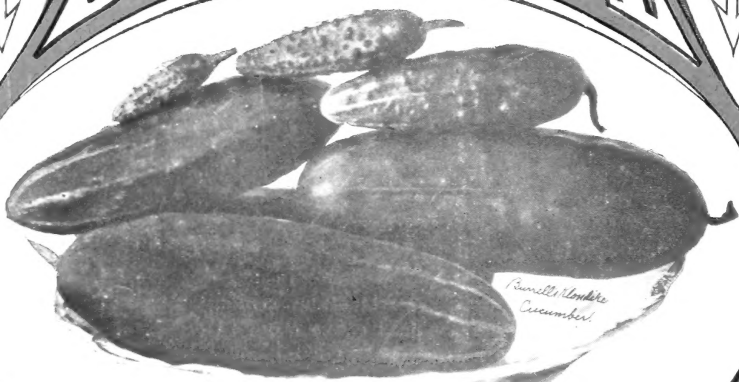
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

AND
DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE
OF
D.V.

BURRELL'S

ROCKY FORD

SEED HOUSE



MARKET FOR GARDENERS

ROCKY FORD, COLO.



Instructions to Purchasers

Please follow these instructions carefully. If any mistake occurs in your order, or it is delayed, let me hear from you promptly.

My terms are strictly cash with order. Remittances may be made by draft on Chicago or Kansas City, Postoffice or Express Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter. Small remittances may be made in postage stamps.

How to Order. Write your name, postoffice, state and express office plainly and always use the **order sheet** if possible. Always carry out the price of each item. Make all Orders or Checks payable to D. V. Burrell. If local checks are used 25 cents must be added to cover cost of collecting.

Safe arrival guaranteed. I guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail or express, but request all to be careful to have their address plainly written. If seeds are not received in a reasonable time, send an exact copy of the order and state the kind of remittance, and same will be investigated.

MY SEED HOUSE THE SAME AS IN YOUR CITY.

On orders for garden and flower seeds amounting to Ten Dollars (\$10.00) or more, except on Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb Roots and Onion Sets, I will prepay the freight charges. On these I will prepay the freight charges when at least one-half of the order is for other items. I do not prepay express charges except on lots where the price is 40c per lb. or more.

If you want heavy seeds to go by express on which I only prepay freight charges, I will ship them charges collect and refund to you the amount the freight charges would have been.

Remember—My success depends upon pleasing you and I do not knowingly misrepresent anything.

Guarantee. It is impractical to guarantee seeds as the best of seeds will fail under improper treatment. Some may be sown in too dry ground, or too wet, too deep or too shallow. Some hardy seeds stand cool weather and will grow when the soil is too cold for others and would cause them to decay. Insects may attack and destroy them. For these reasons I do not give any warranty in any respect. And will not be responsible in any way for the crop. I exercise the greatest care to have all seeds true to name, of good vitality and sample.

Burrell's Rocky Ford Seeds grown under irrigation are as fine as can be grown and are as cheap as good seed can be grown. My market gardeners' trade appreciates this and this branch of my trade is making a very rapid growth. Send me part of your order this year and I will merit all of it next year.

ASPARAGUS

One of the earliest spring vegetables, of excellent flavor, taste much resembling peas, but as it becomes more generally known is much preferred to peas by many. It requires a deep, rich, mellow soil.

To Grow the Plants

Sow seed early in the spring in drills 2 inches deep and 12 inches apart if to be cultivated by hand. Mine are 24 inches apart and thus are easily worked with a horse, and this also gives plants a better chance. One ounce of seed will plant 60 feet of drill and will make about 500 plants. When the plants are one or two years old transplant to rows 5 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row.

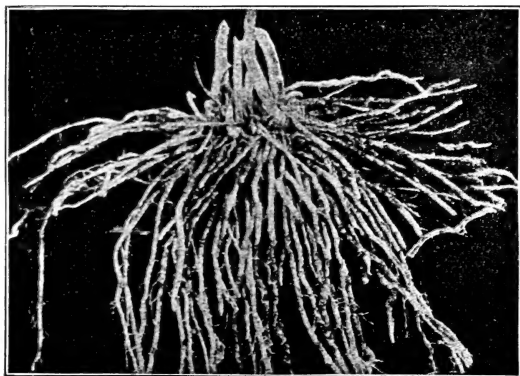


Conover's Colossal Asparagus

Conover's Colossal. The favorite in our western market, has a pink tinge, and very fine flavor, of vigorous growth, none better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., 35c per lb.

Palmetto. The plants are strong and vigorous in growth, producing large, thick, dark-green shoots, with a distinctly pointed head or tip, as contrasted with

the rounded head of the other large stalked varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., 40c per lb.



A Two Year Old Asparagus Root

To Make the Permanent Bed

Plow the ground about ten inches deep and harrow fine, then plow out ditches five feet apart and 18 inches to two feet deep. Fill these ditches about one-third full of well rotted manure; then turn soil back into the furrows until filled within six inches of the surface. Place the plants in these about 18 inches apart, one in a place, taking care to have the crown right side up and the roots will spread out. Then turn a light furrow back over them and level by cross harrowing. If the soil be dry and you have water, before leveling sufficiently to hide the rows, run light furrows between them and irrigate them. Give the surface a good dressing with manure each year and cultivate often.

Columbian Mammoth

White. Planters whose taste is for a white asparagus, will like this, because "it furnishes white shoots which stay white as long as fit for use, without earthing up or any other artificial blanching, and because it can be absolutely depended upon to give eighty to ninety per cent. of white plants from seed." Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., 35c per lb.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS

I do not pay transportation on Asparagus Roots, except as noted page 1.

Palmetto, one year old.....	Per 100 50c	Per 1000 \$3.50
Conover's Colossal, one year old.....	Per 100 50c	Per 1000 \$3.50
Columbian Mammoth White, one year old.....	Per 100 50c	Per 1000 \$3.50

For two-year old plants add 10c per 100; 50c per 1000.

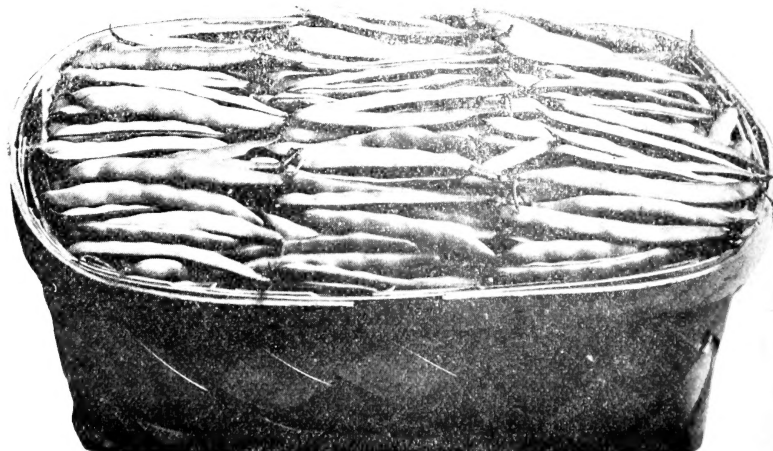
BEANS

Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil, if not planted too early in the spring. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy, as a general rule. In garden culture Beans are usually planted about two inches deep, in rows eighteen inches apart, and three inches apart in the row; in field culture, in drills two to three feet apart, so as to cultivate with horse one way. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow cultivation should be given. It is useless to expect a crop from an ill-prepared field, or from one that needs deep stirring after planting, as cutting of the roots after the plants show bloom is very apt to kill the vines and ruin the crop. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill, and one bushel is sufficient for an acre.

Running Beans, especially the Limas, are even more tender than the Dwarfs; therefore, planting must be delayed still later, or until liability to rot in consequence of cold, damp weather has passed. Plant five or six beans in each hill, about two inches deep, hills three feet apart each way. One quart of seed will be sufficient for 100 hills of Limas, and 250 to 300 hills of the other varieties. All packets of beans contain five ounces.

Dwarf Wax Sorts

Wardwell's Kidney Wax is the most popular of the Dwarf Wax sorts. It is very early; the pods are long, straight, entirely stringless, and a rich yellow waxy color. They are large and borne in great abundance so they can be quickly picked. I find pickers will gather these for as little money per basket as any sort, and when shipped to market they hold their attractive appearance, making one of the



A Basket of Wardwell's Kidney Wax

best sellers. Crop very short. Order early to avoid disappointment as orders are now coming in rapidly and the supply is not sufficient to last for late planting. I just received one order for 200 Bushels crop 1905 and will plant a large acreage so as to be able to supply my thousands of market gardener customers at as low a price as possible next season. Prices are now high but as the profits from the crop will pay you to plant and owing to the short supply many who would like to plant will not be able to get the planting stocks. Pkt. 10c, Pt. 25c, Qt. 50c—Postpaid. Not Postpaid—Qt. 35c, Pk. \$1.85, Bu. \$7.00.



Keeney's Round Pod Kidney Wax—A selection from the famous Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean. As its name indicates, its pods are round instead of flat. Plants grow strong and sturdy, with long, round, handsome stringless pods of large size, very solid and full of meat; crisp; brittle. Wonderfully early and productive, and will become very popular. Price same as Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

Prolific German Wax—An improved strain of Black Wax. Pods long, white, fleshy, round, waxy-yellow, solid and tender, and of finest quality; very early. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 30c; pk., \$1.65; bu., \$6.40.

Improved Golden Wax—One of the best strains of Golden Wax. Hardier, more prolific, holds its pods up well, of better quality, pods longer, straighter and thicker than the Original Golden Wax. Price same as Prolific German Black Wax.

Keeney's Stringless Refugee Wax—This bean very much resembles the Refugee, or 1000 to 1. in appearance, but instead the pods are waxy yellow, earlier and entirely stringless. It is a very good sort. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Violet Flageolet Wax—An excellent wax pod sort, very productive and healthy, a vigorous grower of good quality. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.65; bu., \$6.50.

Dwarf Green Pod Sorts

Stringless Green Pod—This variety heads the list of Green Pod Beans, being the superior of all in quality. The pods are long, round, entirely stringless even when the beans are full grown; very tender and of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Improved Early Round Pod Valentine—This sort is a few days later than the above and produces thick fleshy pods which mature very uniformly. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c; qt., 40c, postpaid.

Keeney's Round Pod Kidney Wax Not postpaid, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.



Refugee or 1000 to 1—A late sort producing immense crops. If kept picked they continue to yield until frost. Price, pkt., 10c; pint, 20c; qt., 35c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.25.

Dwarf Lima Varieties

Henderson's Bush Lima heads the list as the finest Lima Bean. It is easily grown, continues long in bearing so that mature beans may be picked from the



Henderson's Bush Lima

bushes for 2 months and the plants will continue to bloom and set pods. They are of excellent quality and should be in every garden. Price, pkt., 10c; pint, 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Burpee's Bush Lima—This bean is larger than Henderson's Bush Lima. The bush form is well established and the beans are of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Pole Beans

King of the Garden Lima is the only Pole Lima I offer. It is a vigorous grower. Pods five to eight inches long. Beans large and of rich flavor. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

The Lazy Wife's Pole Bean is entirely stringless; of fine flavor, and bears an abundance of large pods which are fit for use until nearly ripe. A good, white shell bean for winter use. Price same as King of the Garden Lima.

Kentucky Wonder—Old Homestead, very prolific, bears its pods in large clusters; pods green and often 8 to 10 inches long, nearly round when young and very crisp. Price same as King of the Garden Lima.

White Dutch Caseknife. A good shell bean, green or dry. An excellent corn bean. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c; qt., 40c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Red Speckled Cut Short or Cornhill is a favorite sort and much in demand to plant among corn. The pods resemble the bush valentine. All pole beans many times outyield the bush sorts, the main objection to them being that they must be given a support. Price same as White Dutch Caseknife.

Shell Beans

The Mexican Bean is grown extensively here and gets its name from the fact that it is more sought after by Mexicans than any other variety. The beans are medium sized and speckled; a prolific yielder and an excellent field bean. This is the **Mexican Chili Bean**. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c; qt., 35c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Navy Bean is the well known White Bush Variety. A good yielder and very productive. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c; qt., 35c, postpaid. Not postpaid, qt., 15c; pk., \$1.10; bu., \$4.00.

See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.

TABLE BEETS

How to Plant

The soil should be rich and deeply plowed, say 8 to 10 inches. Harrow several times to settle the ground and provide a fine seed bed. Sow in rows from 14 to 20 inches apart and about 1 to 1½ inches deep. About six lbs. of seed to the acre for garden or stock feed and for sugar about 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. As soon as the plants have the fifth or sixth leaf, thin to one plant each 8 inches. If under irrigation, water as soon as thinned. Cultivate often and do not water again until absolutely necessary, as the soil will dry from the surface down and the tap roots will follow the moisture down and much better results will follow. Careful tests have proven that one cultivation a week will give the best results. Keep clean and remember that cultivation is the next thing necessary after the best seed, and the two are necessary for success.

Crosby's Egyptian

(Packets of each of the following 6 sorts, 15c.)

Add 8c per lb. if to go by mail.

A carefully selected strain of Egyptian, as early as the original, but larger, thicker, smoother, and of better quality. Flesh deep blood red. It is a rapid

grower, attaining a usable size quicker than any other variety, and does not become woody with age. Price, oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lb. lots, 50c per lb.



Crosby's Egyptian

Early Eclipse—This variety is exceedingly popular, and is one of the best early sorts. The tops are small, which admits of close planting. The roots are of a globular shape. Flesh fine-grained, very sweet, crisp, and tender; dark red, zoned with a lighter shade. Price, oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lb. lots, 50c per lb.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. The roots are of good form, round, with only one single small tap root; the flesh is of a deep blood red color, and very sweet and tender. They can be planted very closely, as they do not grow large and coarse, and have a very small top. It is one of the best for the market gardener and for table use. Price, oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lb. lots, 50c per lb.

Detroit Dark Red is an excellent beet for early planting, and can be relied upon to give excellent results as it is of fine qual-

ity and dark red color and all such beets are very good. Turnip shaped with small tops and small tap roots. Market gardeners will be well pleased if they



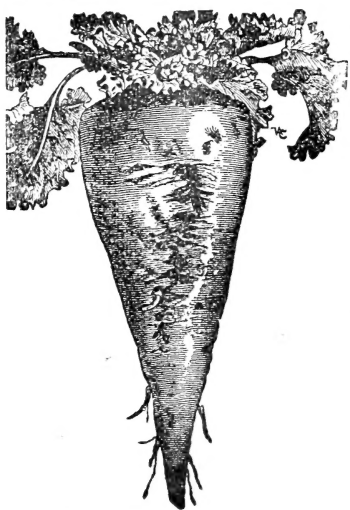
plant heavily of these. Price, oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lb. lots, 50c per lb.

Crimson Globe. This is one of the best, especially for the main crop. The roots average about 3 inches through, are rich blood red with lighter circles or zones. It is always sweet and tender and is a long keeper. Price, oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lb. lots, 50c per lb.

Long Smooth Dark Blood. This is a very fine variety, especially where there may be a shortage of moisture, as it forms a long tap root quickly and is able to withstand much drouth. The color is rich dark red, and it makes a very attractive looking and equally as fine tasting pickles. A good long keeper. Price, oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lb. lots, 50c per lb.

Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel

White Klein Wanzleben Sugar has no equal, taking into consideration both tonnage per acre and sugar contents. It is more extensively grown than any



other and will give good results under proper care, in all localities. The roots are shaped as in small cut. The yield here is usually about 15 tons to the acre and about 18 per cent sugar, 82 per cent purity; though the best growers frequently get 20 to 30 tons per acre and tests have run as high as 26 per cent sugar. All stock feeders know that sugar makes fat and will realize the value as a stock food. In the Orange Judd contest, 1902, I grew 41 tons, 870 pounds of this variety, on one surveyed acre.

Lane's Imperial Sugar.

This is a heavy yielder and well liked for stock feeding. It is very nutritious, and while not so rich in sugar as the above, yet runs from 8 to 13 per cent sugar, owing to the locality where grown.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel

Is the heaviest yielder grown, and as it grows largely above ground, is easily harvested. Excellent for feeding stock.

Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel

Is also a heavy yielder but does not grow quite so long as Mammoth Long Red.

White Klein Wanzleben

Any of these varieties are very profitable to grow for stock and after many years of growing I find cost of \$15 per acre up to harvesting time for sugar beets and \$8.00 per acre for Mangel Wurzel, and \$1 per ton to harvest the sugar beets and 40 cents per ton to harvest the Mangel Wurzels, a fair estimate. They are becoming highly prized by stockmen. All farmers should grow some of these each year.

Price of Above Varieties:	Mail Postpaid. Freight or Express.				
	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	10 lb.	100 lbs.
White Klein Wanzleben.....	5c	15c	30c	\$1.80	\$15.00
Lane's Imperial Sugar.....	5c	15c	30c	1.80	15.00
Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	5c	15c	30c	1.80	15.00
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.....	5c	15c	30c	1.80	15.00

Special prices on larger lots.

Broccoli

Much resembles Cauliflower; is much hardier; cultivation the same.

White Cape. Heads compact, good size and of a creamy white; one of the most certain to head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Brussel's Sprouts

Add 8c per pound if by mail.

A species of cabbage. Cultivate same as winter cabbage. Sow in May. In the fall break down the leaves so the small heads will have a better chance to grow.

Best Imported Dwarf. Produces many sprouts close together; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Chicory

Add 8c per pound if by mail.

Large Rooted. Used to mix with or as a substitute for coffee. Cultivate same as carrots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Collards

Add 8c per pound if by mail.

A plant of the cabbage family, endures extreme heat, very popular; excellent for greens. **True Southern.** Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Corn Salad

Add 8c per pound if by mail.

Used for salad in winter and spring. Sow in the fall, thickly in drills and as cold weather approaches, cover with straw or if convenient, sow in a cold frame, as it can then be secured even when cold, snowy weather prevails. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c.

When your family is sick you buy drugs only of an experienced druggist; you cannot afford to take risks.

When you are buying Seed, buy only of an experienced Seedsman who has an established reputation and cannot afford to lose it.

CABBAGE

Cabbage is one of the most important of the garden crops and should always receive careful attention. The first thing necessary is good seed, as without this failure is sure.

My seed is not as cheap as some but is as cheap as this quality of seed can be offered. The cost is small compared with a good crop.

You cannot get better seed at any price. My list of Cabbage Seeds is quite complete and will be sure to please you.

The soil should be deep and rich. For early crop, grow plants in hot beds, transplanting to cold frames and then as early as possible after danger of freezing to the open ground. Cultivate often and keep well watered if under irrigation. I have found nothing better than dust to keep off worms, as they will not stay in it, and it cannot injure the cabbage.

For late crop sow seed in open ground and transplant, or some succeed finely by sowing seeds in hills where wanted and thinning to one. This avoids the necessity of waiting for a damp time to transplant. Cultivate—Cultivate. Packets of all varieties 5c each or 10 pkts. for 35c; your own selection.

Early and Second Early Pointed Head Sorts

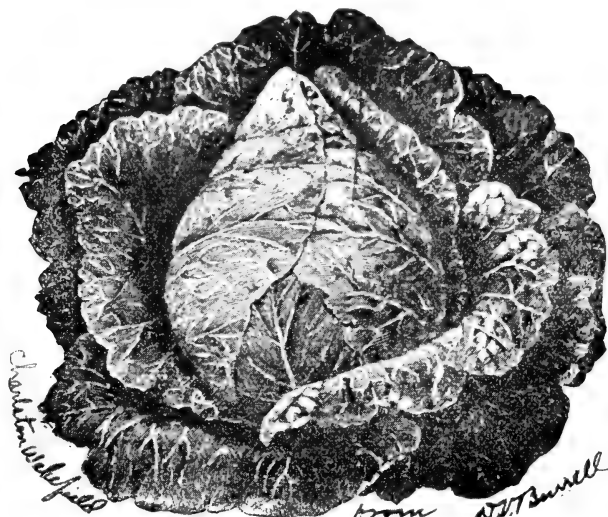
Earliest Etampes is a valuable first early sort that is fast winning favor. It forms fine hard pointed heads of extra quality. It grows close to the ground and has loose outer leaves and can be set as close as one-half foot apart in the rows with rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Nearly every plant makes a head on good soil with careful cultivation. This is one of the standard sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$1.60 per lb.

(For further description see next page.)



Extra Early Express. An extra early sort, in which the plants are compact, with round, thick leaves that form an oval head, which is astonishingly large for the size of the plants. The heads are comparatively thicker and less pointed than those of the Jersey Wakefield, and are only slightly later than those of that sort. Pkts., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$1.60 per lb.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. The leading early variety and most popular for private or market gardener's use. Our stock of this standard Cabbage is grown and selected with the greatest care, and can be relied upon both for vitality of seed and trueness to type. The heads are conical in shape, solid and compact; the outer leaves are thick and heavy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$2.10 per lb.



Charleston or Large Wakefield

it, therefore, less subject to wet or drouth, insects or disease. A sure-heading variety, giving entirely satisfactory crops. The heads are uniform in size, conical in shape, and very solid. It is valuable for early use, and on account of its solidity, and short, thick leaves, it makes also a good winter Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$1.60 per lb.

Charleston or Large Wakefield. This very valuable sort is a selection from the Jersey Wakefield which is about a week later, decidedly larger, and less pointed heads. Not liable to burst when matured and worthy a place in every market garden. I find with this variety when once planted the customer always wants it again. It will please you. Pkt. 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$2.10 per lb.

Early Winningstadt—A distinct second early sort, and one of the best for general cultivation. Being very hardy,

Early and Second Early Flat Head Sorts

Early Spring. The Earliest Flat Headed Variety. It is of the type of the Early "Allhead," resembling it in habit of growth, but is smaller and is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads have few outside leaves and these are small and grow so close to the head that they can be planted very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, very solid even before the Cabbages attain their mature size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$2.10 per lb.

Early. "Allhead" or Faultless—If a gardener or amateur were to plant but one variety of Cabbage he could get none that would answer all purposes as well as the Early "Allhead." For uniformity, reliability of heading, size, earliness and quality, it has no equal. It is also very profitable, since the outer leaves are so few, a close planting can be made, and 1000 more cabbages per acre be grown than from seed of other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$2.25 per lb.

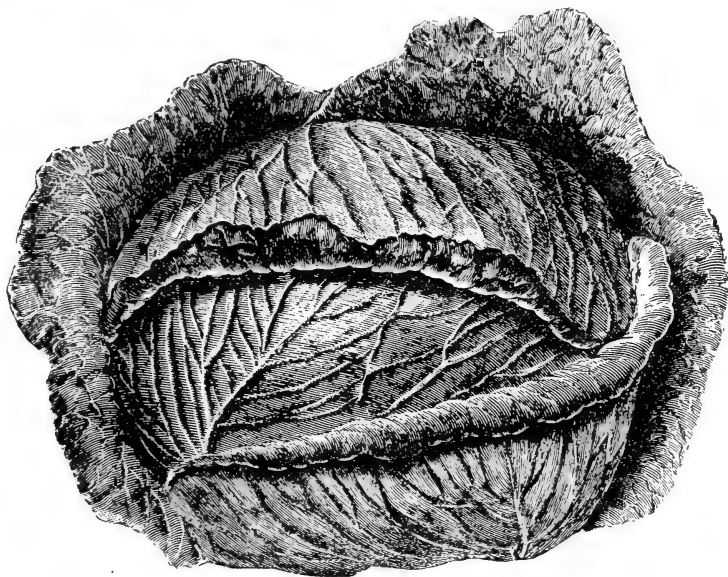
Early Flat Dutch—A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds, are of even size, solid and of good flavor. They mature about as early as Early Summer and stand long without bursting. This is

one of the best of the second early kind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$2.10 per lb.

Early Summer. My seed of this variety was selected from large, solid, evenly sized heads of excellent quality and is of known value. It will be sure to give you entire satisfaction. This is a special Market Gardeners strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$2.10 per lb.

All Seasons

A very superior, sure-heading, long keeping variety. As its name indicates, it can be planted early or late. It would be classed as a second early variety; but whether for medium early, main crop, or late use, it is unsurpassed by any other sort. The gardeners of Jersey and Long Island have for years made this



All Seasons

their main crop for supplying the New York City markets, and it is now the standard there. The heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid, and in quality the best. Its ability to stand the summer heat and dry weather is quite remarkable. In fact it is a leader and will remain so for years to come. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$2.10 per lb.

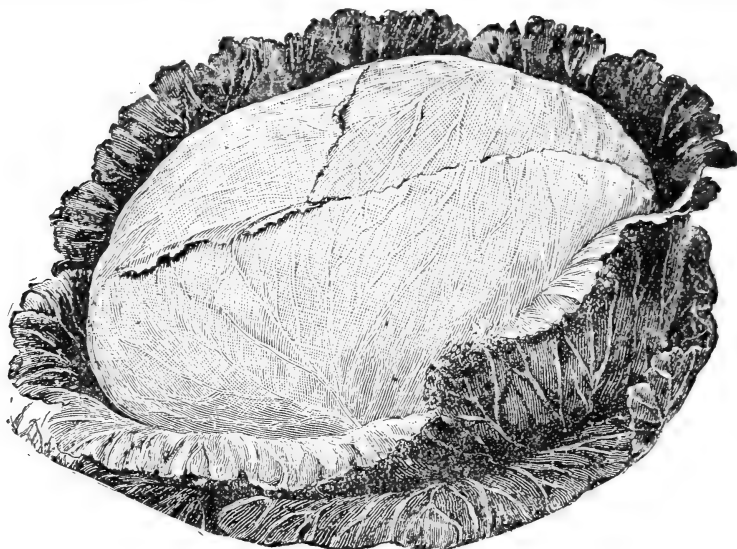
Improved Succession. A sure-heading, long-keeping variety, about ten days later than the well-known Early Summer, with larger and heavier heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$2.10 per lb.

The Prices quoted in this Catalog are Wholesale to Market Gardeners. I pay the Freight where your order amounts to \$10.00 or more except as noted on page one. This makes my seed house same as in your city

(For further description see next page.)

Late Flat Head Sorts

Burrell's Excelsior Flat Dutch. This is a special strain of the Premium Late Flat Dutch in which my grower has made very careful selections to get the high-



Burrell's Excelsior Flat Dutch

est possible results. It produces large solid heads of the finest quality and is an extra keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lb. lots, \$2.25 per lb.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. A standard sort, needs no introduction. Large, flat heads of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

Fottler's Brunswick or Short-Stemmed Drumhead. This produces large, solid heads (15 to 20 pounds), very close to the ground, and with a few outer leaves. It is earlier than the Flat Dutch strains, not so good a keeper but it is the **Sauer Kraut Cabbage**. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

The Lupton. In this variety we have one which one of the best known cabbage seed growers (Mr. Lupton, of Long Island,) has named for himself. This alone is a great recommendation for it. I secure my seed direct from the originator and it is right. The stalk is short. It is dark green, large size, solid, and a long keeper: it is a sure-header and will please you. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lb. lots, \$2.10 per lb.

Hollander or Danish Ball Head. This is the hard head cabbage. It is heavier than any other sort for its size and the best shipper grown. The weight of a head trimmed for market is fully $\frac{1}{4}$ more than any other sort of similar size. Also known as Dutch Winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lb. lots, \$2.25 per lb.

Large Late Drumhead, resembles Flat Dutch. Largely grown in the Southwest. Stands heat well and is a sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

St. Louis Late Market. This is a favorite sort among market gardeners around St. Louis. It much resembles the Surehead, is very solid, and produces heads weighing from 15 to 18 pounds, is a good keeper and the quality extra. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

Surehead. This is one of the leading favorites with market gardeners, throughout the country for the reason that it sure to head and head is about all there is to it. The heads are firm, hard, uniform in size and of fine texture, long keepers and good shippers. Always sure to please. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lb. lots, \$2.25 per lb.

Marblehead Mammoth. This is the largest cabbage grown, heads often reaching the weight of 50 to 60 pounds on rich soil. A great cabbage to grow for exhibition and of fair quality. Its size alone should recommend it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lb. lots, \$1.60 per lb.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. An excellent winter and spring family Cabbage which partakes partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers. For family use it is equalled by none. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lb. lots, \$2.10 per lb.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy

Mammoth Red Rock. This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight percent of the plants will

form extra fine heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lb. lots, \$2.10 per lb.

CAULIFLOWER

No Seed is more important in determining the crop results than Cauliflower. The Price should not be considered.

The culture of cauliflower is similar to Cabbage, but should be more thorough and good ground made very rich. It delights in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. For early use sow seed in the hot-bed in January or February, and transplant the plants 2 or 3 inches apart in boxes, or in the soil of another hot-bed, until such time as they are safe to be planted in open ground, which, in this latitude is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. Set the plants 2 feet by 15 inches apart. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by being planted out too early. When heading tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun. Cauliflower should be kept growing constantly, as it may be injured by a check at any period of



growth. The soil in the hot-bed should be no richer than in the field. For late market sow the seed in frames about April 1st. One ounce gives 1,500 to 2,000 plants.



Early Danish Snowball

outer leaves allow it to be planted as close as eighteen to twenty inches apart each way, thus making it especially valuable to market gardeners. Stock is extra choice and cannot be excelled. Pkts., 5c, 10c and 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50; lb., \$28.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Dwarf habit, compact growth, short outside leaves; can be planted 20 inches apart. A sure header. Pkts., 5c, 10c, and 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.00; lb., \$26.50.

Early Danish Snowball. My seed of this variety is of the very finest strain, and my customers who have planted it for a number of years do not fail to grow very fine Cauliflower. The heads are solid, curd white, close and even, weight 5 to 8 pounds. The time of heading varies so that one setting continues to furnish marketable heads for nearly two months. Pkts., 5c, 10c and 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.00; lb., \$26.50.

Henderson's Early Snow ball. Throughout the country this is considered not only the earliest of all cauliflowers, but it is more certain to make a head than any other sort. Its dwarf habit and short

leaves allow it to be planted as close as eighteen to twenty inches apart each way, thus making it especially valuable to market gardeners. Stock is extra choice and cannot be excelled. Pkts., 5c, 10c and 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50; lb., \$28.00.



Price of seeds is a good salesman; quality a better one; and where both are combined it meets the demands of market gardeners who buy large quantities of seeds.



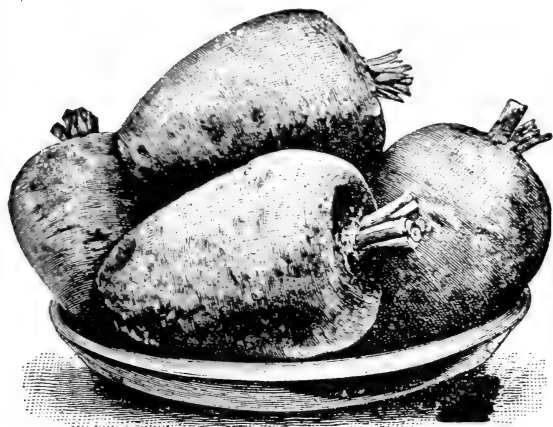
See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.

CARROTS

If by mail add 8c per lb.

The Carrot, like other root crops, flourishes best in a well enriched sandy soil, deeply tilled, and if plowed the fall before, all the better. Sow in early spring in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, finally thinning plants to 3 or 4 inches; keep clean by frequently hoeing and weeding. If neglected the young plants are easily smothered.

ered, and the crop is lost. Seed slow to germinate. If sown early or on moist soil half an inch is deep enough to cover seed. One ounce sows 150 feet of drills, 4 pounds sows an acre.



Guerandi or Oxheart

Guerandi or Oxheart.

This is an excellent variety, with broad shoulders, and as its name, Oxheart, indicates, it is not very long. See cut for shape. The color is a rich orange and the quality will please you. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., 70c per lb.

Danver Half-Long.

One of the most productive and best for field culture. Tops medium, roots dark orange color, large, of medium length, tapering abruptly at point; very uniform; handsome; flesh deep orange;

sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., 70c per lb.

Chantenay. Deep scarlet of uniform shape, a heavy yielder and of fine table qualities, grows five to seven inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., 70c per lb.

Improved Long Orange. A standard late variety, handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily. Requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., 50c per lb.

Large Yellow Belgian. Are long and slender; as fully one-third to one-half of the length grows above the surface; they are, however, easily pulled. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., 45c per lb.

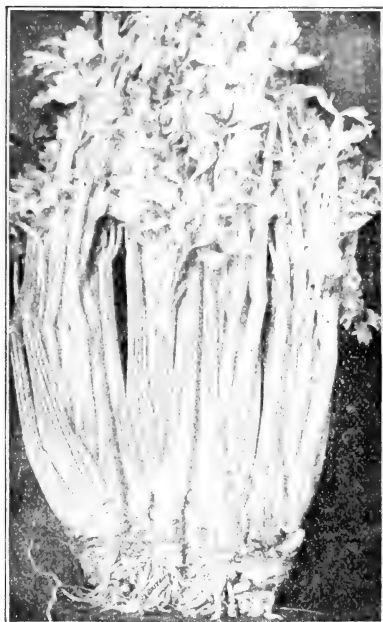
White Vosges. Large, thick and short, a fine variety to grow for stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., 35c per lb.

You don't have to buy books or leaflets to get cultural directions from us. We print under the heading of each kind of Seed the best and most successful methods of culture, all given in a plain, practical way.

CELERY

Celery Culture. Celery can be successfully grown with but little labor, in a good garden soil, by using plenty of well rotted manure. This should be put into the trenches, working it well into the soil, at least two weeks before the plants are transplanted into them. It delights, however, in low, moist, rich bottom land, or well drained muck soil.

(For further description see next page.)



Golden Self-Blanching

least three feet apart for the dwarf, and not less than four feet for the larger sorts; set plants in single rows not over six inches apart in the trench. Transplanting is done about the middle of June for the first early, and as late as the middle of August for the latest. Keep well cultivated, and in about six weeks "handling" should begin (never do this when wet from rain or dew.) This is done to make the celery grow upright. The soil is drawn to the row from each side with an ordinary hoe. Now take all the leaves of the plant in one hand and with the other draw the soil around it, pressing firmly, being careful that no soil gets between the leaves, as it is apt to cause rust, or rot the plant. In about two weeks, or as often as it is necessary to keep the leaves in an upright position, more soil should be drawn to the row. **One ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.**

White Plume. This is the earliest sort and most easily blanched. The plant is a rapid grower, and should be tied loosely together as soon as 5 or 6 inches high and earthed up to push the growth and blanching, also to insure close attractive shaped bunches. Our seed is of extra quality and always gives good results. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$1.60 per lb.

Pink Plume, same as White Plume, except the color of the leaf stalks, which are an attractive pink. It has that rich "nutty flavor" and is very good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$2.25 per lb.

Golden Self-Blanching. This is a favorite in more localities than any other sort. It blanches to a rich golden color with but little earthing up and is an excellent market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$1.85 per lb.

Giant Pascal. This is the best keeper of all the late sorts; very solid and crisp, unsurpassed for market gardeners. Must be well earthed up to blanch best. It is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching but is a much larger and a longer

Growing the plants. It is not necessary to sow the seeds in a hot-bed or cold frame, as it is apt to run to seed if started too soon, but sow in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work in April, and an additional sowing or two between this date and May first, will insure a plentiful supply of good plants. Sow in rows so that it can be kept free from weeds. Prepare the soil well and cover the seeds very shallow and firm the soil well after sowing; also keep very moist until the seed germinates. After coming up the plants should be partially shaded for a week or ten days, and see that the soil does not get too dry. To insure good "stocky" plants, the tops should be cut back, to say within two inches of the crown when about four inches high.

Transplanting. The evening is the best time, and especially if after a shower; otherwise give them a good watering and you will lose but very few plants. Remember that it is essential that the soil be pressed firmly about each plant when set out, especially if done in a dry time. Some of our most successful growers set on the level surface, while others prefer a broad shallow trench, only three or four inches deep. These trenches should be at

keeper. The heart is golden yellow and very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$1.60 per lb.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. A standard sort of excellent flavor. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but will keep better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$1.60 per lb.

Kalamazoo, half dwarf, white, grown very extensively at Kalamazoo, Mich. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$1.60 per lb.

Perfection Heartwell, large, golden yellow heart, of very superior quality, a good market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$1.60 per lb.



White Plume

CELERIC

Turnip-Rooted Celery. Sow seed same way Celery is sown. Transplant in rows two feet apart and nine inches in the row. Thorough cultivation is necessary to secure good roots. The roots may be cooked or used as salad.

Giant Smooth Prague. A very large and smooth variety, free from side roots. A desirable sort for market, and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20; 5 lbs., \$1.10 per lb.

CRESS

Used as a salad. Eaten with lettuce by many. Sow same as lettuce.

Cress—True Water. Thrives only when the roots and stems are very moist. It has a fine flavor and should be grown wherever it can be given a sufficient supply of pure water. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

Cress—Double Curled. This is a very early and of fine flavor. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.

CUCUMBERS

The growing of choice cucumbers seed is one of my leading specialties and this season my crops have yielded bountifully so that I am able to make you attractive prices, while as to quality no better seed can be had at any price.

(For further description see next page.)

How to Grow Cucumbers

Cucumbers do best in a rich, medium-heavy soil, (avoid a sandy soil). Prepare the soil by fertilizing well with barnyard manure. Plow deep as possible, but do not turn up more than one inch of new soil. Make the rows four feet apart, and the hills three feet apart in the rows. If by deep plowing new soil is plowed up remove it in making the hill and cover the seed with old soil only (I mean soil that has been plowed up before.) Plant 10 to 12 seeds to the hill and cover about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep. Keep clean and hoe often but shallow so as not to injure the small roots. Cultivate deep away from the plants but shallow close to them. If under irrigation water lightly and often. Pick off the cucumbers as fast as they reach the desired size and do not allow any to ripen on the vines if you wish to get all the pickles or slicing cucumbers possible, as one ripe one takes as much nourishment as 15 or 20 for pickles.

BURRELL'S KLONDIKE CUCUMBER

This is a Hybrid sort of my own introduction that has proved to be the best all-purpose cucumber yet offered to market growers. As a slicing cucumber it has no equal, being as early as any (5 to 8 days earlier than Arlington White Spine), very attractive in color, solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. The fruits when suitable to ship are 6 to 7 inches long and average practically the same as the one of which I reproduce from the photograph here. It will prove as famous among cucumbers as the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe has among muskmelons. I frequently get orders from market growers for 15 to 20 pounds for their own planting, who have planted it the past three years. There is good money to be made growing this variety and the place to buy your seed is from the introducer. **Sold only in sealed packages.** Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 20 lbs., \$18.00; 50 lbs., and up, 85c per lb.

Improved Arlington White Spine. This strain of White Spine produces fine green Cucumbers from 8 to 10 inches long when in slicing condition that are extra shippers. They look well in market and retain their attractive appearance a long time. The ends are slightly pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lbs., 55c per lb.

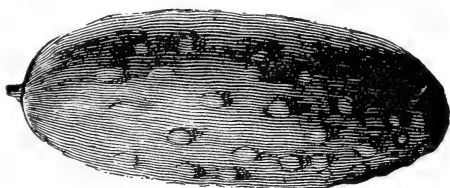
Burrell's Klondike Cucumber
(From a photograph)

(For further description see next page.)

See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.

Improved Long Green. My stock of this is very fine. The fruits are long, often 15 to 18 inches, when fully matured. This long, slender, all-the-same shape makes it when small one of the finest sort grown for pickles. It is tender and crisp and is an excellent sort for slicing as it retains its attractive dark green color for a long time.

I offer you extra values in this seed. This sort is more extensively grown than any other. If you order early you are sure to get it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 100 lbs., 60c per lb.



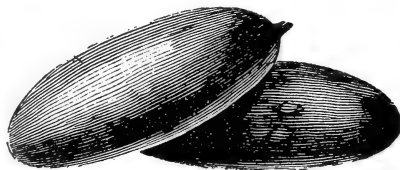
Early Cluster

Early Cluster. Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the roots in clusters; fruits shaped uniformly, thick, square ends. Dark green at stem and changing to lighter at blossom end. Very productive and a good sort for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Early Siberian. The earliest Cucumber grown. Only 3 to 4 inches long, thick and produced in pairs; quite solid and crisp, with but few seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Early Frame or Short Green.

An excellent sort both for pickling and slicing. Fruits uniform, straight, and attractive. Bright green, tender, crisp, and a good yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lbs., 55c per lb.



Early Frame or Short Green

Japanese Climbing. Produces long, evenly shaped, crisp and tender fruits in great abundance. The vine has a much greater tendency than any other sort to fasten itself to any objects over which it may grow, and hence its name. In the small garden where space is limited it may be trained on trellises to good advantage. Fine for either pickles or slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. A variety much esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners, and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with

large and prominent spines; color a deep green. It combines all the good qualities of an early Cucumber. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c; 100 lbs., 65c per lb.

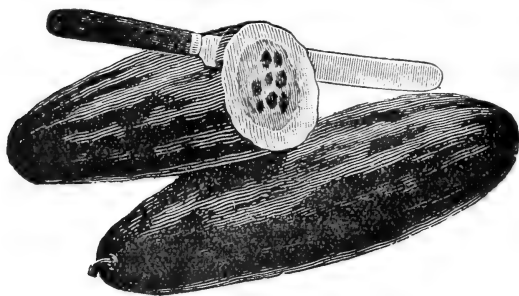


Chicago or Westerfield Pickling

Green Prolific or Boston Pickling.

A distinct variety. A favorite with pickle growers and commercial gardeners, and good for table use. Quite productive. Fruit small, uniform in size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 100 lbs., 60c per lb.

(For further description see next page.)

**Cool and Crisp**

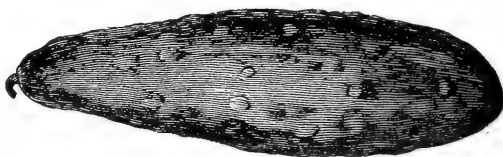
desirable quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 100 lbs., 55c per lb.

Jersey Pickling.

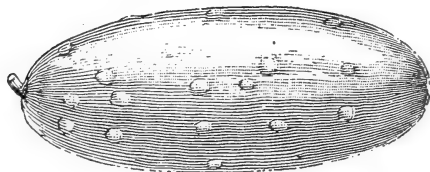
Vines are strong growers and yield an abundance of comparatively slender fruits. The skin is quite thin and flesh white and solid. A favorite sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

Emerald.

The fruits are large, extra smooth and regular in form, and of rich deep coloring. When ready for use they will average ten inches long by nearly three inches in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

**Jersey Pickling****White Pearl.**

Plants of close, compact growth, bearing a large number of medium sized, smooth regular fruits of a clear, pearl-white coloring which lie closely about the hill. The skin is thin and tender, and the fruits are of exceedingly mild and delicate flavor. Entirely distinct. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

**White Pearl**

Earliest of All. This is an extra early strain of White Spine, fruits short and square ended, color very good for shipping; a good sort to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

Evergreen White Spine. This variety is listed by many seedsmen as the leading market sort for slicing. The fruits are 8 to 10 inches long, attractive, dark green colored and of very good quality. My strain will please all who favor this sort. Better seed of this sort cannot be had at any price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c; 100 lbs., 65c per lb.

Peerless White Spine. This is a very fine, extra long strain of White Spine that is a favorite with many growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 100 lbs., 60c per lb.

Cumberland. The New Cumberland combines prolificacy and vigorous growth with beauty and uniformity; is of the hardy, white spine type, a rapid and vigorous grower, and very prolific in fruit. The pickles differ from all other hardy sorts in being thickly set with fine spines over almost the entire surface. During the

whole period of growth, from the time they first set until fully grown, the form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, thus being as choice for slicing as for pickles. The flesh is firm, very crisp and tender at all stages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c; 100 lbs., 70c per lb.

Gherkin. The Gherkin is not a Cucumber proper, but a little, rough, prickly fruit that grows on a pretty vine, with leaves something like those of a water-melon vine. It is liked for pickling and is known as the West India Gherkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

SWEET CORN

Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season, for it will not make any progress until the weather is warm, and will be very apt to rot. It will decay in places where our common field corn will grow, and the sweeter and purer the less hardship it will bear. Always select a warm soil for Sweet Corn, if possible, especially for the early varieties, as the difference in soil and exposure will make a week's difference in the time of maturity, besides ensuring a crop. Plant in hills, three feet apart for the earliest varieties, and three and a half to four feet for the later ones. One quart will plant 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts for an acre in hills. Pkts. of Sweet Corn weigh 5 oz. Add 8c per pint; 15c per quart, postpaid.

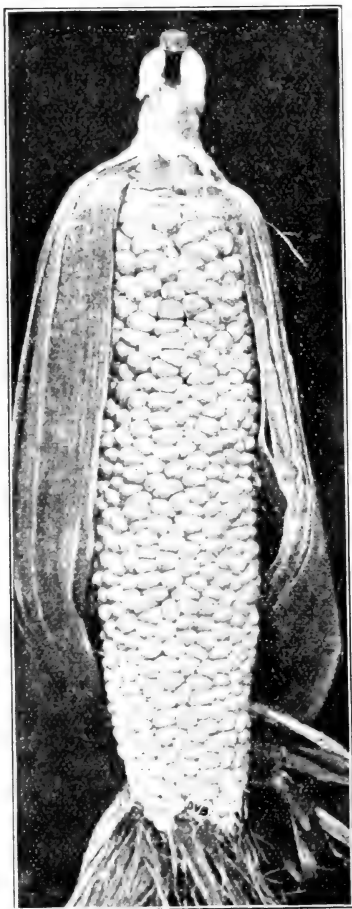
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

As a table corn this variety stands unrivaled, and without doubt, is the most luscious of all sweet corn. The plump pearly white kernels are of great depth, most delicious, and the flavor will delight an epicure. The ears are just the size to be attractive on the table, have very small cob, and, owing to the heavy husk protecting, retain their delicious tenderness beyond the usual period. Pkt., 5c; pint, 10c; qt., 20c; pk., 95c; bu., \$3.25.

White Cory. A selection from the Red Cory, over which it is a great improvement. It is fully as early and has white kernels and white cob. Pkt., 5c; pint, 10c; qt., 20c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.

Early Minnesota. One of the standard varieties, of dwarf growth, a few days later than the Cory. Large kernels of fine quality.

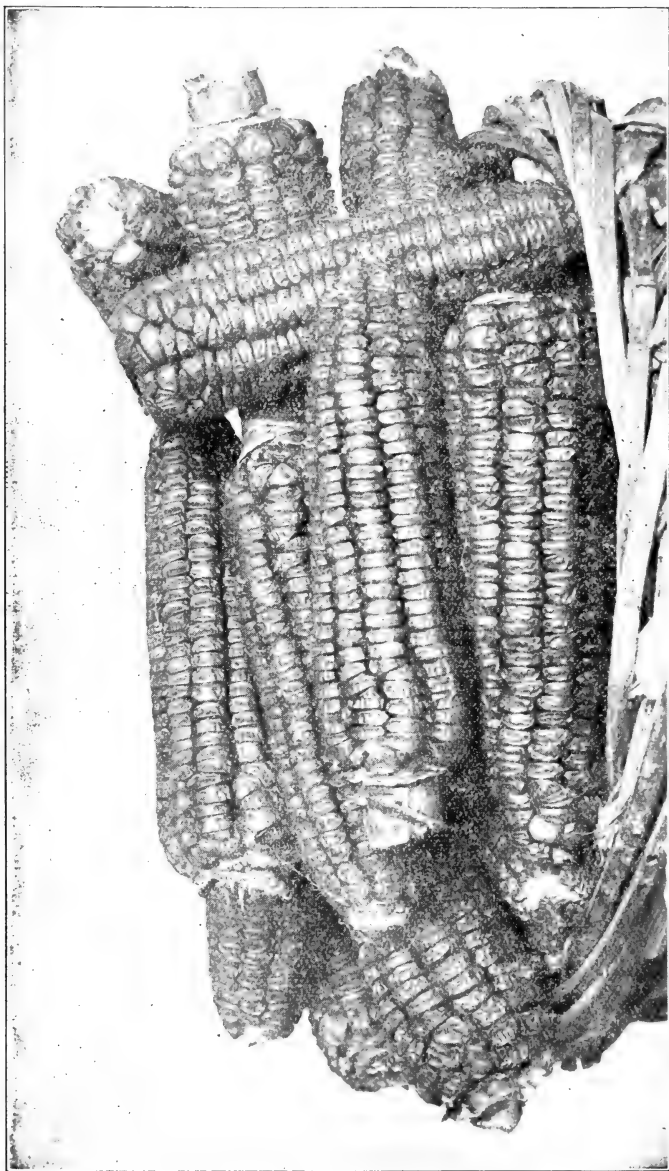
Pkt., 5c; pint, 10c; qt., 20c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.



Country Gentleman

Cory Mammoth White. A very fine, large early sort; ears double the size of the old Cory, the same pure, white color when cooked, and having white cobs, thus giving fine appearance. Pkt., 5c; pint, 10c; qt., 20c; pk., 85c., bu., \$3.00.

Shaker's Early. Large ears of excellent quality, follows Minnesota. A fine market sort. Produces very attractive ears with 12 to 14 rows of pearly white grains. Pkt., 5c; pint, 10c; qt., 20c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.



Peep of Day

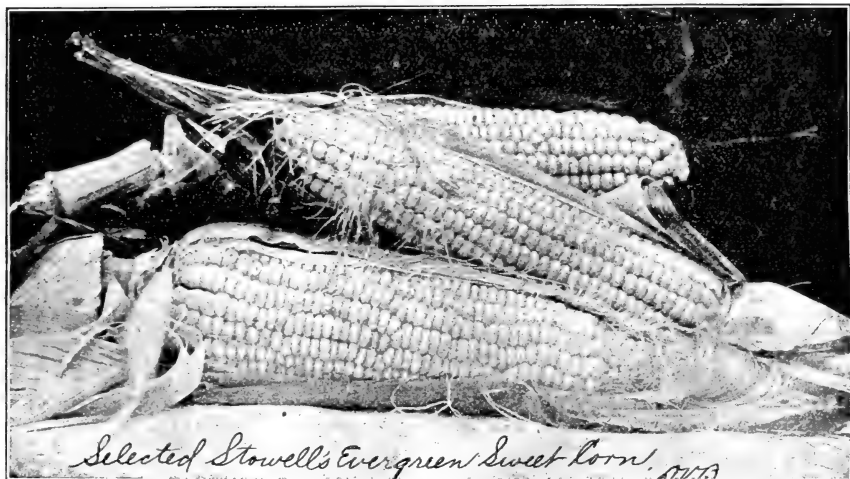
This very early sort 5 to 10 days earlier than any other sort is of great value to market gardeners who make most of their money by being first in the market. In addition to its earliness it is sweet and tender when cooked. It is distinct in habits of growth and appearance. Stalks grow about four feet high and the ears about five inches long are well formed and filled out to the tips. Price, Pkt., 5c; pint 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

PEEP OF DAY

Extra Early Adams. This is not a Sugar Corn, but is earlier. The ears are short, 12 rowed, and while in condition for roasting cannot be told from Sugar Corn. It will stand earlier planting than sweet corn and is a favorite wherever worms work badly on early corn. Pkt., 5c; pint, 10c., qt., 70c; bu., \$2.25.

(For further description see next page.)

Early Mammoth. An early and smaller variety of the late Mammoth; large ears, broad kernels, quality very good. Pkt., 5c; pint, 10c; qt., 20c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.



Stowell's Evergreen

This is the leading standard variety for home use, market and canning. Our stock is most carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce fine large ears of superior quality. The stocks are of strong growth, each producing two large ears; the grains, while of good size, are long and slender, the cob being small. The grains are of rich sugary flavor, and retain their fine quality until quite advanced. Our stock is **entirely free from glaze or flintiness**; the dried grains are much shriveled. Pkt., 5c; pint, 10c; qt., 20c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.

POP CORN

Plant same as sweet corn and give same care. It pays to grow some of this as it is easily grown and almost always the demand exceeds the supply.

Queen's Golden. This is the largest sort and produces abundantly.

The grains are a rich golden color but are creamy white when popped, and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c, prepaid; by express or freight, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

White Rice... A well known variety. I offer a very fine strain which produces larger ears than usual and yields very heavy crops. The quality is excellent. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

DANDELION

Seed should be sown in May or June on warm, rich soil, in drills half an inch deep and 18 inches apart. Plants ready for use the following spring. Roots, when dried and roasted, are often used as a substitute for coffee. When grown for the roots only, sow in September and cultivate well for one year, when the roots are ready for digging.

Large leaved—Leaves fully double the size of the common Dandelion. A great advance over the old variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

EGG PLANT

The Egg Plant should be more generally grown, for when well grown and properly cooked is a most delicious vegetable. The seeds germinate slowly and should be started in flats or boxes in a strong, uniform heat, and kept constantly growing, because the young plants seldom recover if checked in their growth. Sow seeds in hot-beds or warm green house in March or early April; if no hot-bed is at hand they may be grown in any light room where the temperature will average 75 degrees. When plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant them in beds 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the bed closed and very warm, shading from the direct rays of the sun, giving an abundance of water until the ground is warm and all danger from frosts and cold nights is past, then harden the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, then increase the supply of water; transplant to the open ground late in May or June into warm, rich soil, 2 or 3 feet apart each way,

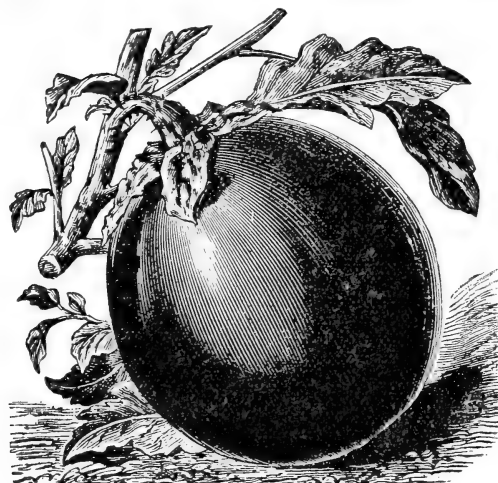
according to the richness of the soil. When about a foot high draw the earth up to the stems. Care should be used in cutting the fruit so as not to disturb the roots of the plants.

(Seed crop very short.)

New York Spineless and Thornless

I have great success with this and recommend it highly. The plants each produce from three to six fine fruits of large size and extra quality. It is the leading market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Black Pekin. Very handsome: fruit large, round, jet black and very glossy. A good sort. Price same as above.



New York Improved Spineless and Thornless

ENDIVE

Add 8c per lb. if by mail.

Endive is one of the best salads for fall and winter use. Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July. Plant one foot apart each way. When the plant has attained its full size, gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips in a conical form. This excludes the light and air from the inner leaves, which, in the course of from three to six weeks, become blanched.

Green Curled Winter. The hardiest variety; leaves dark green, which readily blanch white; not only most useful as salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

White Curled. To be used when young for early spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.

GOURDS

Add 8c per lb. if to go by mail.

Culture. Gourds are tender annuals and should not be planted until all danger of frost is over, and not less than six feet apart each way, in good, rich loam. Three plants in a hill will be sufficient to leave at the last hoeing. Prices as follows: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20.

Dipper. This is like the Sugar Trough; has a thin, hard shell, and can readily be made to serve useful purposes.

Japanese Nest Egg. Fruit small and creamy white; it exactly resembles the egg of a hen.

Sugar Trough. These gourds grow to hold from four to ten gallons; shells light, but very hard and durable and readily made into useful household utensils.

Hercules' Club. Longest of all.

Dish Cloth. Ornamental climber. The interior useful in kitchen when properly prepared.

Mixed Sorts. This collection contains a great many varieties, both useful and curious.

GARLIC

Add 8c per lb. if to go by mail.

Prepare the ground as for onions; plant bulbs in early spring in drills 12 inches apart, 4 inches in the row, 2 inches deep. Bulbs— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Seeds of Sweet, Pot and Medical Herbs

Anise. Has useful medicinal properties. 5c, Pkt; 20c, oz.

Balm. Used for balm tea or balm wine. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Basil, Sweet. Used for highly seasoned dishes. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Bene. Used in confectionery. 5c, pkt, 20c, oz.

Borage. Excellent for bees. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Caraway. Used for flavoring. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Castor Oil Plant. 5c, pkt; 15c, oz.

Catnip. Used for seasoning. 10c, pkt; 50c, oz.

Coriander. Useful culinary plant. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Cumin. Used for flavoring. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Dill. Used to flavor pickles, etc., 5c, pkt; 10c, oz.

Fennel, Florence. 5c, pkt; 25c, oz; 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Henbane. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Hop Seed. 25c, pkt; \$1.50, oz.

Horehound. For medicinal purposes. pkt; 30c, oz.

Hyssop. For medicinal purposes. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz; 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb, emitting a delightful perfume. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz; 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Marjoram, Sweet. Popular for seasoning. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz; 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Marjoram, Pot. Used for seasoning. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Opium Poppy. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz; 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb; \$1.25, lb.

Rosemary. An aromatic herb. 5c, pkt; 50c, oz.

Saffron. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Sage. The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and in sauces. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz; 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb; \$1.60, lb.

Savory, Summer Used for seasoning; also useful as a bee food. 5c, pkt; 30c, oz; 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Tansy. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

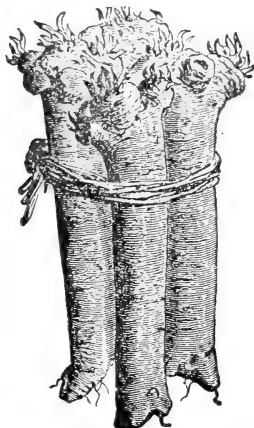
Winter Savory. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Wormwood. 5c, pkt; 35c, oz.

See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.

HORSE RADISH

Horse-Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots. Culture— Mark off rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in the rows, vertically, the small end down, and the top, one to three inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.



Horse Radish

German Dwarf Purple. Is much esteemed by Germans; very compact and beautifully curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Kohl Rabi

Turnip-Rooted Cabbage. Cultivate same as cabbage.

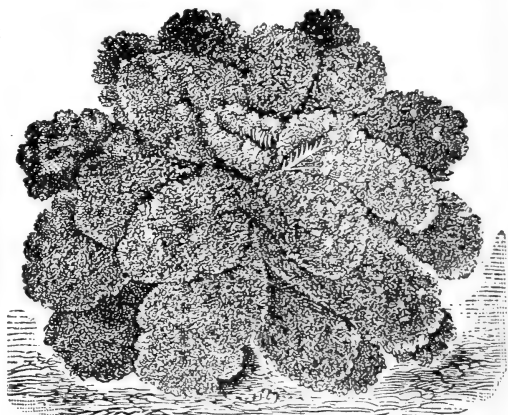
Early White Vienna. Best for general table use. Flesh tender and white. Extra fine in soup bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.70.



Broad Scotch

Leek

Add 8c per lb. if by mail.



Green Curled Scotch Kale

Leeks can be cultivated either by sowing early in the spring in a seed bed and transplanting, or by sowing outside. If sown in a seed bed, when about six inches high transplant into deep rich soil, 5 inches part; plant deeply, close to their leaves, so that the necks may become blanched. A good watering at time of transplanting is very beneficial. If sown outside, sow early in the spring in rows about 18 inches apart; when 4 inches high, thin to 4 inches apart. Transplanted plants always produce larger and earlier Leeks.

Broad Scotch or London Flag. The hardy kind; large, strong plants with broad leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE

Add 8c per pound if by mail.

The most used of all salads; is of easy culture, requires rich, moist soil, and clean cultivation, on which depends its appearance, tenderness and flavor. For early spring use, sow in a seed bed in September or October, and protect through the winter in cold frames, or in the South with leaves or litter, or sow in a hot-bed in early spring; as soon as the ground can be well worked, transplant in good rich ground to rows 18 inches apart and 8 inches in the rows. For a later supply plant every two weeks from the middle of April until July, choosing varieties according to their heat resistance. Sow in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, 18 inches apart, and thin large varieties to 12 inches apart in the rows. Ounce of seed makes 2,500 plants. Lettuce is divided into three classes:

1st. Curled or Loose Leaved, which produce a large, loose bunch of leaves which curl beautifully and are very tender and crisp. Pretty for garnishing. These sorts are most sown for very early spring use.

2nd. Heading or Cabbage Varieties, which produce heads resembling cabbage. Some of these grow to very large size and are the main crop market sorts for out-door gardens.

3rd. Cos or Celery Lettuce, with long head, erect and narrow leaves which blanch very quickly.

Curled or Loose Leaved Sorts

Grand Rapids Forcing. There is no better forcing variety among the curled-leaved sorts than the Grand Rapids, and it is quite as good for out-door culture as other sorts. Large, beautiful leaves, very crisp and tender. Twenty to thirty pounds have been raised from a common sash, and three crops taken off the ground. Frequently a house full of this Lettuce will average one-half pound to a plant and occasionally a plant will weigh one and one-half pounds. It is excellent for shipping and will insure sales at sight. The soil cannot well be too rich. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., 60c per lb.

Black-Seeded Simpson. The most popular sort of all the non-heading varieties. One of the best for use under glass as well as for early outdoor planting. The plants form large, loose heads; outer leaves a light, yellowish green, with inner leaves blanched almost white. Resists the heat and remains long in a good edible condition. For this reason it makes a popular variety for all market gardeners' use. Price same as Grand Rapids.

Early-Curled Simpson (Silesia). Forms a close, compact mass of leaves that are large and broad, crimped and blistered, and light green in color. Not desirable for forcing with bottom heat. It is, however, recommended for planting in cold frames, and extensively grown in the open. Price same as Grand Rapids.

The New "Morse." A careful selection from the Black-Seeded Simpson by a seed grower of large experience. Very desirable for growing under glass or out of doors; style of growth resembles the Grand Rapids; leaves beautifully wrinkled and of brilliant green color. One of the best for Spring and Summer use. Quality the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., 65c per lb.

<p>Know what you plant—the difference between a poor crop and a good crop is dead loss—labor and money.</p>

(For further description see next page.)

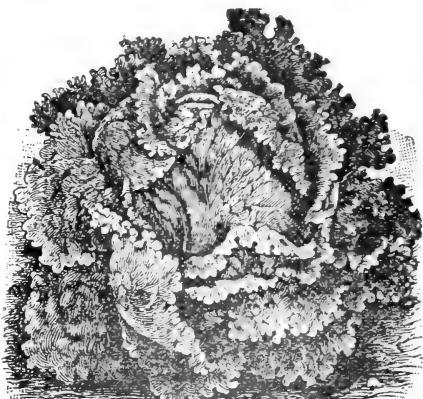


Heading or Cabbage Varieties

Improved Hanson. This is a standard summer Lettuce; none more reliable for out-door cultivation. The heads grow to a remarkable size, and are very solid. The outer leaves are a bright green, while the inner head presents a white appearance, as though blanched; tender and crisp, and free from any unpleasant bitter taste. It is very slow to seed, and is an ideal Summer Lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., 60c per lb.

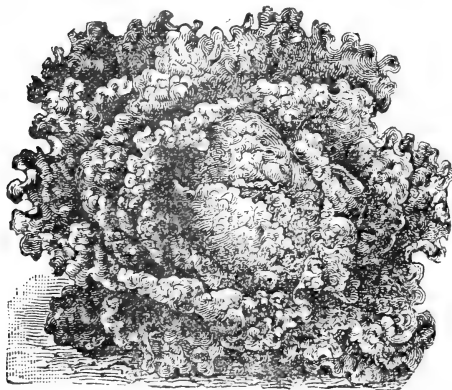
Salamander or Satisfaction.

Forms large, solid compact heads, resisting summer heat and remaining long in head. Leaves smooth, thick, and very tender; the inner head blanching almost white. An excellent spring, summer, or fall variety. Invaluable in the Southern States. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., 60c per lb.



Improved Hanson

Early Prize Head. This popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outer portions of which are shaded with brown. Exceedingly crisp, sweet and tender. One of the best for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., 60c per lb.



Denver Market Forcing.

An early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground; it forms large heads of good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbage), very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., 65c per lb.

Big Boston.

A fine, large-heading forcing sort, and succeeds well in cold frames during the winter. The plants are very hardy and vigorous. When well grown, the heads are beautifully blanching and quite tender. Popular in the South as a winter Lettuce for shipping North. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., 65c per lb.

Denver Market Forcing

Marblehead Mammoth. This produces the largest head of any sort. The outer leaves are light green and the center leaves are white, and very crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., 60c per lb.

Cos or Celery Lettuce

"Trianon" Cos or Celery Lettuce. This Lettuce excels all other sorts in quality, having a crispness, tenderness and flavor peculiar to itself and not equalled by others. The heads are long and pointed. The outside leaves should be drawn over the top and tied, when they soon form solid heads and blanch quite white and become stiff and crisp and sweet as celery stalks. It may be eaten like celery or prepared as a salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., 60c per lb.

How to Grow and Harvest Rocky Ford Cantaloupes

This is a very many answered question, each grower has ideas of his own about many things yet I almost without exception find that those who have different ideas about some points agree as one that Sure Seed, Proper Soil, Thorough Cultivation, quick, careful and intelligent handling are necessary.

It is not a difficult task to raise a good crop of Cantaloupes under the right conditions.

1st. Get seed of known quality. This is the first step and without it you can but fail. It has required very careful selection of planting stocks for many years to get this melon up to its present high quality. The very finest shipper, right in every way to carry to the farthest market, and appear well on arrival is the first general point, then cut right inside for finest quality is the second general point. (This is fully described in my description of Burrell's Thoroughbred Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, page 29.) You cannot get these results yourself if growing for market as I can for this reason. Each year I select single specimens which are practically perfect and plant them aside by themselves, then make selections from them and plant these selections together but aside from any other, and it is from these that I get my stock from which to grow my main seed crop. This is very expensive and the market grower cannot afford to do this for himself alone, but as I grow this seed for thousands the expense is very small when borne by all and solves the problem of **The Highest Possible Quality at the Least Possible Price.**

I now have 160 acres watered from a lake 12 miles from other farming sections where melons are grown for market and will continue my careful growing at this out-of-the-way place.

On an average a crate of melons is required to cut a pound of seed. This is a good guide by means of which to arrive at the proper price per pound.

2nd. Select Proper Soil. While the cantaloupe is not so particular about soil as Watermelons, Cucumbers, etc., in fact is less particular than any other vine crops, yet, proper soil is necessary to secure the fullest success. Select a rich loam with just enough sand in it to make it work well and not enough to blow or drift. Be sure it is well supplied with plant food. Clover sod, new timber land or new prairie land, if the sod is thoroughly rotted and finely disced, are good. Fertilize well at any rate. See that it slopes sufficient to drain off any surplus moisture but that it is not too steep so as to be washed by rains.

3rd. Cultivate Well. Plow 8 to 10 inches deep if in the fall, but if in the spring plow only as deep as the soil has been plowed before. As soon as you have plowed a strip as wide as the harrow, harrow it thoroughly, first with the teeth set straight to stir as much as possible then with the teeth slant to level and crush all small lumps.

Mark off the land in rows 6 feet apart each way and plant at the cross marks. Stir the ground with the hoe to make a fine moist seed bed, plant 10 to 12 seeds to the hill, cover with loose moist soil about one inch deep and see that the surface of the hill is slightly higher than the surrounding soil (say $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.) In three days go over the ground and rake the surface of the hills lightly with a garden rake. As soon as the plants are well up go over with the hoe and hoe lightly around the hills, draw loose, moist soil up to the plants taking care not to loosen the tender roots. Replant where any hills are missing. Start the cultivator and cultivate deep away from the plants but shallow close to them. Cultivate both ways once each week. (You can grow them with less labor, but you want to make the most out of it.) Hoe the second time when the plants have 5 or 6 leaves and thin to 2 plants to the hill. (Replant again if any hills are missing.) Draw loose soil well up the under leaves and stir the soil well but shallow, 2 to 3 inches deep all around the hill. If bothered with striped bugs dust with wood ashes, or very lightly with air slaked lime, if with ground fleas mix one pound of Parisgreen with 20 pounds of flower and dust early in the morning while moist with dew. As the plants grow, go over the field at least twice a week and look for the **melon louse**. If you find them cover all hills where they are with straw and burn at once. This will stop them if done before they are large enough to fly. **Do not overlook this.**



Hoe to raise melons not to kill weeds. This means that hoeing makes the plant food available and should be done often enough so that the weeds will not have any show to bother. **Weeds are a blessing in disguise.** Some people would not cultivate if it were not for the weeds. Cultivation is necessary and in killing the weeds the plants get the benefit of the cultivation. There is no practical advantage in pinching off the vines. It tends to weaken the plant and injure the quality of the fruit and shortens the length of harvest season.

Hoe as late as you can and not have to move too much vine, and I need not caution you to stop soon enough as "Hoe them early; hoe them late; nor count your care or labor great," is a part of the rhyme.

4th. Pick Carefully. When they begin to ripen the proper way to pick is by a very slight change in color which appears as soon as the melon will slip from the stem with a slight pressure. In order to get the highest quality the melon must not be forced from the vine before it will slip, as the sugar is gotten the last few hours on the vine, and if picked too soon is never gotten and so is a **punk**. If the melons are forced from the vines this bleeds the vines and weakens them so that later the melons will slip while not mature and with no quality, so that the quality of all is ruined by forcing a part of them from the vines.

In the height of the season it is necessary to grade very close, throwing out all over-ripe melons which are beginning to get soft as they cannot be shipped.

It is necessary to pick two, and even three times a day if to be shipped five or six day's ride to market.

To harvest to best advantage leave roads every 72 feet by not planting every 12th row. Make sleds about 3 feet wide, by 5 feet long, 1 foot deep, and pad with straw and burlap so the melons will not be bruised. This sled is drawn by a horse and goes with the pickers. A number of sacks are provided for the pickers so that when one is filled it can be laid in the sled and another taken up. When the sled is loaded it is hauled at once to the packing shed and another sled takes its place. The melons from the loaded sled are poured into canvas or burlap troughs, made sufficiently high from the ground so the crater does not have to stoop much to reach the melons.

5th. Crate carefully. The crate to be filled is nailed up complete, except the center slat on top. It is set at a slant, one end 4 to 6 inches below the other, and the melons are picked up with one hand, the thumb on the blossom end. A slight pressure shows whether it is firm or not, while a turn of the wrist shows all the surface of the melon. No cracks, no slick spots, and the stem slipped clean; it is not yellow but fully matured and solid. Now place it in the lower right-hand corner, with the blossom end toward the end of the crate. The second melon goes in the center of the lower end; the third in the left-hand corner, all with the blossom end toward the end of the crate. This is repeated until the lower layer, three wide and five long, are in. The last three melons should be turned so the blossom end is toward the other end of the crate. See that the fit is right, both length and width, and no loose melons; be careful not to push them in too firmly so as to bruise them. Now put in the next layer the same way, and never put poor melons in the center row. Always pack the best here as this will be noticed and will help or hinder the sale of your brand, as the case may be. When the last layer is put in see that the fit is close so there are no loose melons. All melons lengthwise and all blossom ends same way, except last ones, should point out. (The blossom end is protected better than the stem.) Never let the melons be exposed to the sun after being picked, and if to be shipped by refrigerator car get them in the car as soon after picking as possible.

Always put your name upon the package, and pack each one as though your whole trade depended upon that one package.

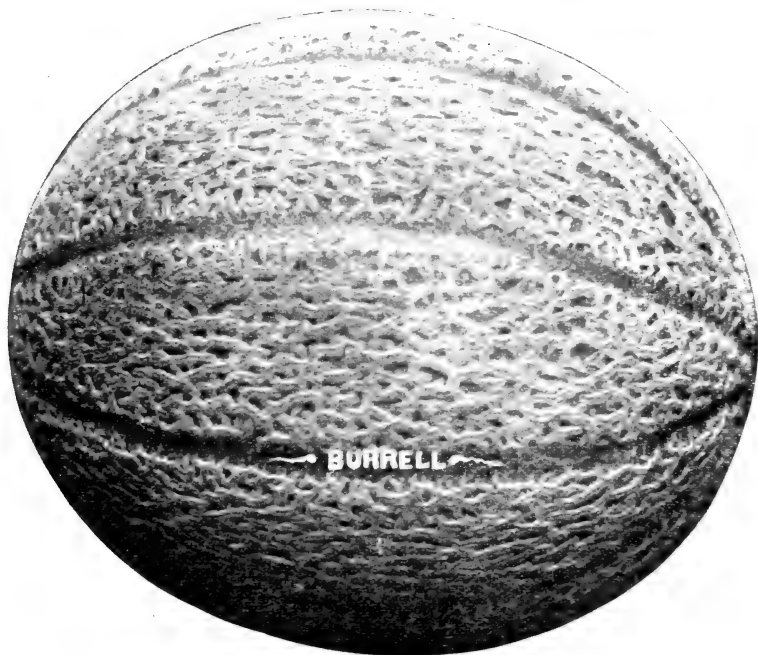
If to go by express a long distance pick very early in the morning, while cool, and wrap each melon with paper to keep the heat away from them.

6th. Ship Carefully. When loading cars see that the ice bunkers are well filled, the drainage clear, and bill out with the rear vents open for the first

division and side doors open on shaded side at re-icing stations. This will let the hot air out and insure the best possible refrigeration. If growing in a large way your dealer will give you all these points. To sum up: **Good seed! Good soil! Close cultivation! Close picking! Quick and careful packing! A neat crate and label! Ice Ventilation! Quick railroad time! Experienced dealer. SUCCESS.**

This is a very profitable crop if handled well and the demand is rapidly increasing. The Cantaloupe is even becoming a staple food product now—taking the place of breakfast foods.

Burrell's Thoroughbred Rocky Ford Cantaloupe



(Side view of a perfect melon from a photograph. This is a picture of one of my melons. Many copy it, you can tell it wherever you see it.)

For further illustrations of this strain see photograph next page, showing blossom end and also full page photograph outside of back cover, which shows a fair average of the class of melons I cut for "Stock Seed." I offer two grades of this seed "Stock" and "No. 1."

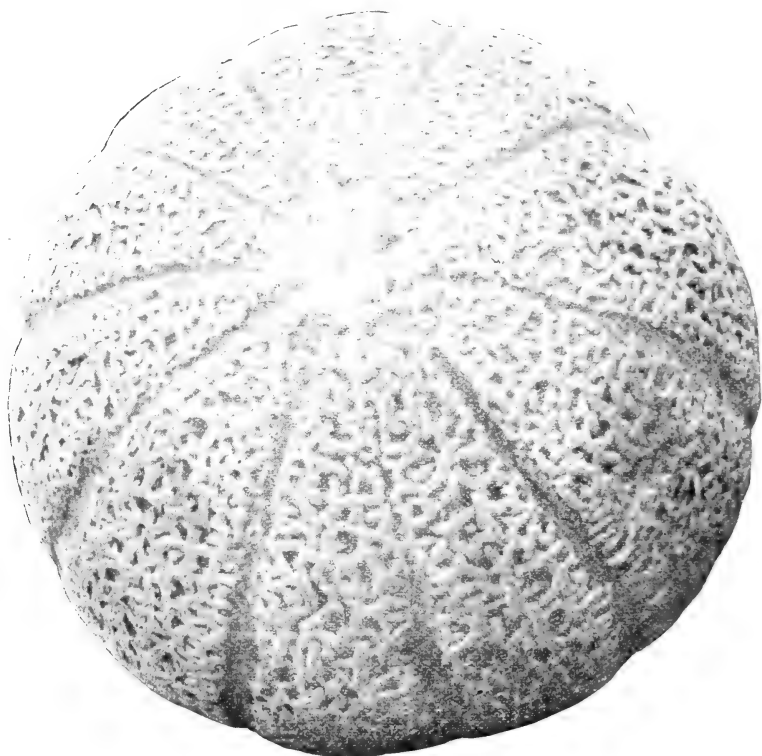
Stock Seed Burrell's Thoroughbred Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

This seed is the finest possible selection every melon is passed upon for the points which make an ideal melon. (1.) They must be proper size, and weight. (2.) Netting as shown in picture which is light gray and closely laced. (3.) Blossom end well protected by a button as shown on next page. (4.) Ten distinct ribs of equal width. (5.) No netting across the space between the ribs. (6.)



Space between the ribs well defined from stem to blossom button, but not wide so as to weaken the melon. (7.) Flesh, light green. (8.) Flesh deep leaving a small seed cavity. (9.) Flesh fine grained and firm. (10.) Each melon a first-class shipper in every way. Sold only in sealed packages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.30; 10 lbs., \$18.00; 25 lbs. and up, \$1.70 per lb.

Burrell's Thoroughbred Rocky Ford Cantaloupe



Photograph Showing Blossom Button

No. 1 Seed Burrell's Thoroughbred Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

This seed is cut from none but good shipping melons, and always pleases market growers. It is grown from the same strain as my "Stock Seed," but is not so carefully selected. My sales on this grade are increasing very fast. Sold only in sealed packages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 20 lbs., \$18.00; 50 lbs. and up, \$85c per lb.

"Solid Net" Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Different growers have their particular ideas about the most desirable type of melon and one of our leading growers has selected for a number of years with

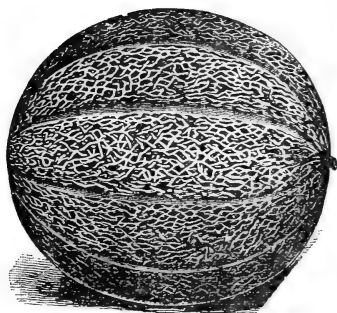
the object of securing a melon which nets completely across the space between the ribs and has but very little rib. This selection has resulted in the "Solid Net." It is a very good shipper and next to my "Thoroughbred" strain is most desirable. The seed which I offer produces about 90 per cent "Solid Net." Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 20 lbs., \$18.00; 50 lbs. and up, 85c per lb.

No. 2 Seed Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

This seed was selected under my personal supervision by some of our most successful market growers from the best of the over-ripe melons, which when picked were too ripe to ship east, otherwise they were standard, well netted melons and if picked in time would have been first-class shippers. This is from very good strains and being here on the field it is the best that I can obtain aside from my "Stock" and "No. 1" and the "Solid Net" listed above. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 20 lbs., \$9.30; 40 lbs., \$18.00; 100 lb. lots, \$42.50.

Cheap Seed, Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, Very Cheap Seed. Saved from culls without any selection. Not recommended, but offered because many offer it and misrepresent it. It would be dear as a gift, if you plant for market or home use. Do not plant it. Price, \$10.00 per 100 lbs.

MUSK MELONS



Champion Market

Champion Market. A popular variety; weight 6 to 8 pounds, nearly round; densely netted; uniform in size; flesh green and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c., prepaid; not prepaid, 80c per pound.

Acme or Baltimore Market. This is a favorite in the Baltimore market and is also well-known at other large markets. Early, oblong in shape; flesh green and very fine. Price same as Champion Market

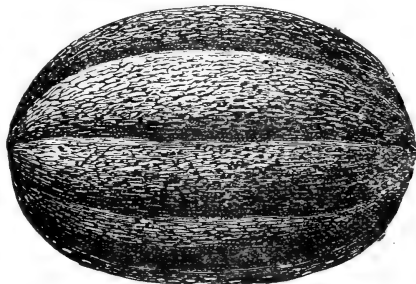
Banquet. Fruit medium size, round and slightly flattened at the ends, very densely netted. Flesh salmon-colored, very thick and of good quality. I recommend this for the home garden; also good for some special trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, prepaid; not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.

Bay View. Early, vigorous, productive, often weighs 12 to 15 pounds; flesh green and of good flavor; shape long. Price same as Champion Market.

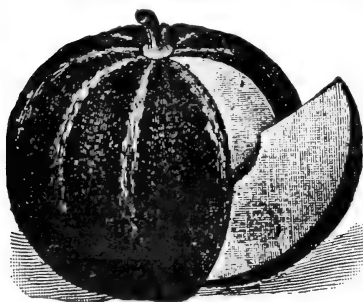
Chicago Market. Large, green-fleshed nutmeg of good quality; round and flattened. A favorite in Chicago. Price same as Champion Market.

Hackensack. Large round flattened at the ends; deeply ribbed and netted; flesh green, thick and of good flavor. A good melon. Price same as Champion Market.

Emerald Gem. This extra fine variety is worthy of special mention and has but few equals for the home garden, but being



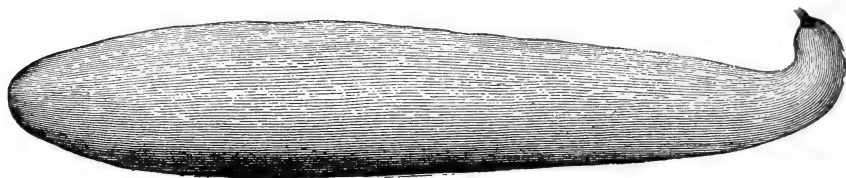
Bay View

**Emerald Gem**

without netting and often cracking open when ripe, it is not a good market melon. Medium size; perfectly smooth; skin a deep emerald green with white ribs. (See cut.) Very attractive in appearance. Flesh salmon-colored, very deep and quality almost equal to the Rocky Ford. Do not fail to grow a few. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10 prepaid; by express \$1.00 per pound.

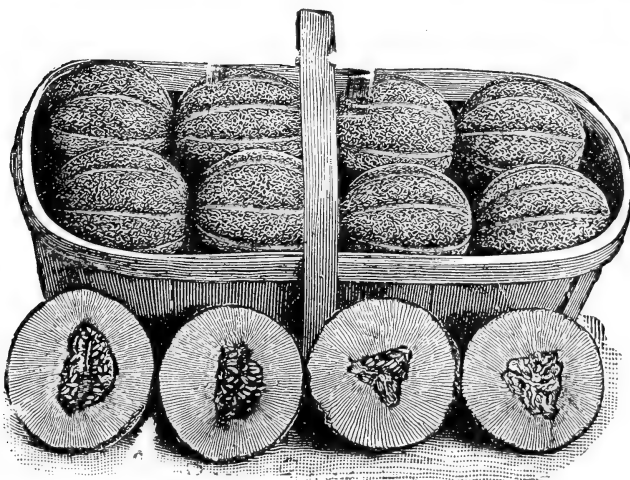
Four extra fine yellow-fleshed sorts; **Emerald Gem**, **Osage**, **Paul Rose**, **Banquet**.

Banana. An entirely distinct variety. Shape long, slender, banana-like; skin cream color, no netting; flesh salmon-color and well liked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20, prepaid; not prepaid, \$1.10 per pound.

**Banana**

Paul Rose. This is as good as any melon and excepting the **Rocky Ford**, has no equal as a shipper and has few equals for the home garden. Fruit oval. (See

cut.) Flesh a rich orange red. Mr. Paul Rose, who introduced this melon, has made himself famous in the produce world and the large acreage which he grows each year finds a ready market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, prepaid; not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

**Paul Rose**

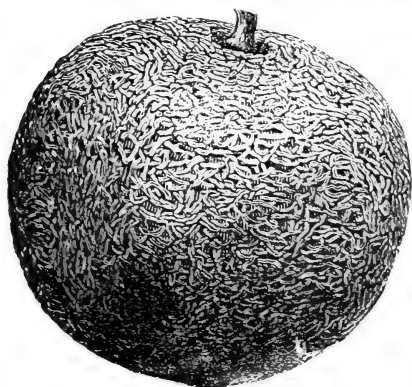
Early Green Nutmeg. Small, finely netted, round, green fleshed, and a good melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 85c, prepaid; not prepaid, 75c per lb.

Improved Yellow Cantaloupe. Round,

flesh reddish orange; skin netted and yellow when ripe. Price same as the Early Green Nutmeg.

(For further description see next page.)

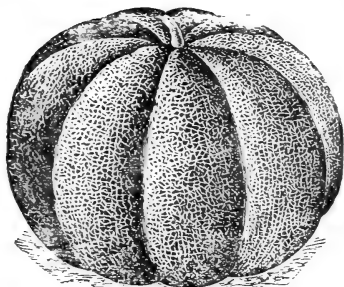
See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.



Superior

Superior. This variety is highly esteemed. The fruits are of medium size, without ribs, and heavily netted. Flesh light green, excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20.

Osage. This is a very popular melon, one of the best, owing to its fine spicy flavor and good shipping qualities. Skin dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon colored; very productive, and a long keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, prepaid. By freight or express, \$1.00 per pound.



Extra Early Hackensack

Extra Early Hackensack. An improvement on the old well-known Hackensack. Same quality, 10 days earlier. (See cut.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, prepaid; not prepaid, 80c per pound.

Jenny Lind. My stock of this is very fine; extra early; small; green fleshed and of good quality; round and flattened at ends. Price same as Paul Rose.



Osage

KHIVA OR WINTER MUSK MELON

As the name indicates, this melon can be kept until late in the winter. It is the most delicate flavored winter-keeping melon. The flesh is white and very thick, 2 or 3 inches deep. The skin is firm, of a mottled, grayish green color. It is egg-shaped and weighs from 12 to 18 lbs. This melon is introduced by Mr. John F. Brown, of Utah. All who are fond of a delicious, sweet Musk Melon will be pleased to know that a melon which can be kept until winter can be grown. You can grow in your own garden such a melon by purchasing this. They should be gathered just as soon as there is danger of frost, and placed in a dry place. As the melons ripen, the skin shows a yellowish color and the ripest should be selected each time for eating. I can furnish but a small quantity of this seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Defender. This melon is of excellent quality. Flesh resembling Paul Rose, being salmon-colored and very deep. The outer surface is covered with netting much better than Paul Rose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cu Cu, New... This melon appears to be the result of a selection from the Banana. It differs slightly in color before ripening, being a lighter slate color and also is different in shape, being about eighteen inches long and thickest in the center, tapering quite evenly toward both stem and blossom end. The quality is very good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

WATERMELONS



Photograph of Six Burrell's Kleckley Sweet Watermelons taken in the field

Watermelons, like Cantaloupes give good returns for plenty of cultivation and rich soil following the general rule that the best seed is the only kind to plant. They should be planted in hills at least ten feet apart and 10 to 12 seeds planted to the hill. Thin to 2 to 3 plants when the fourth leaf appears and as soon as they start to run to one plant to the hill.

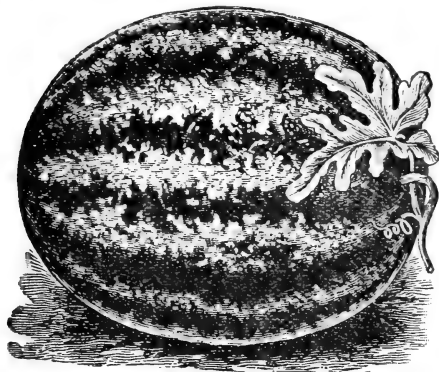
Burrell's Improved Kleckley Sweet

As originally introduced, this melon was the finest eating melon grown, but **was** so tender that it would often crack when carried from the garden to the shade, and as a result could not be shipped. This melon, as I now offer it, retains the original fine eating qualities, but adds the necessary shipping strength so that it is the leading melon wherever grown. I have never found the melon that can compete with it in the markets. The average weight is 20 lbs. This weight of melon is best for market as freight does not make it necessary to sell so high and the quality is always better in a melon of this size than 40 to 50-lb. melons, which are always coarser. The shape is oblong, ends square, color a deep green; flesh a deep red when fully ripe, and but few white seeds firmly set near the rind. The heart is large, stringless, very sweet.

I offer two grades of this seed as follows:

Stock Seed Burrell's Improved Kleckley Sweet, cut from none but ideal melons shaped as in photograph and none under 25 pounds. This is the finest possible to select. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.30; 10 lbs., \$18.00; 25 lbs. and up, \$1.70 per pound.

No. 1 Seed, Burrell's Improved Kleckley Sweet. Cut from none but good shippers and such seed as continues to please my hundreds of customers who grow for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 20 lbs., \$18.00; 50 lbs. and up, 85c per pound.



New Eden Watermelon



New Eden Watermelon

This melon was originated by one of the leading melon growers in South Carolina and is an excellent shipper. The outer rind is colored, as shown in cut, being marked with light and dark green. The seeds are white and set in small cavities, and the flesh quite firm and red. It has a very tough rind and is one of the best shippers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.30; 20 lbs., \$18.00; 50 lbs. and up, 85c per lb.

The price on all of the following varieties of Watermelons, except where noted is:

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00; 20 lbs., \$13.00; 50 lbs. and up 60c per pound.

Girardeau's Triumph. This is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, the melons are large, dark green with indistinct stripes. The flesh is solid and sweet.

Florida Favorite. A beautiful melon with dark and light green exterior, shape oblong; flesh bright crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. It is only a few days later than the first early sorts and a good shipper.

Carolina Bradford. This is a large long dark green melon, dimly marked with lighter green stripes. The rind is tough making it a good shipper.

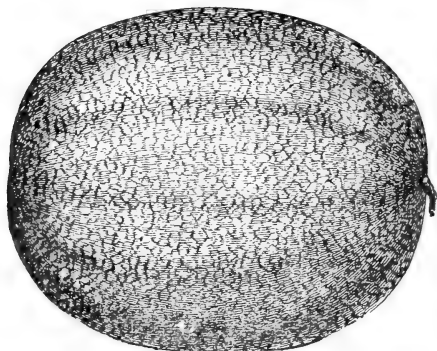
Swink. Original melon, grown first by Senator Swink and the watermelon which used to be grown exclusively at Rocky Ford. The flavor is very fine, flesh light red, fine grained and melting. The rind is not tough so it is not a good shipper, except to nearby markets. The seed of this is very scarce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

Black Spanish. Round, dark-green, scarlet flesh, black seeds; not a large melon but of good flavor.

Cuban Queen. An old, well-known variety that is a very good shipper and grows to an enormous size. It is a heavy yielder. The rind is marked, light and dark-green; flesh bright red, very solid, crisp and sugary; shape oblong.

Cole's Early. This is one of the earliest melons and a very hardy, sure cropper; medium sized, slightly oblong shaped; rind green striped with lighter shades; flesh dark red.

Dixie. One of the best. A cross between the Kolb Gem and Mountain Sweet, possessing the best qualities of both; rind, dark green striped with light green; shape much longer than Kolb Gem; very large and of good flavor.



Early Fordhook

Medium sized. Flesh red and sweet; color a mottled gray.

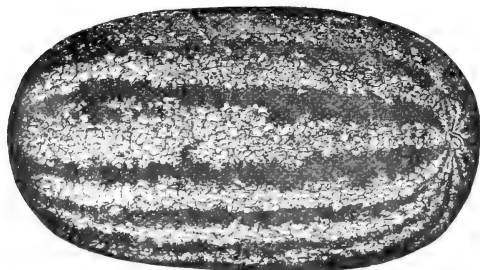
Gray Monarch.... One of the largest melons, often weighing 60 to 70 pounds; rind mottled gray, shape long; flesh crimson, of a good flavor and a good shipper.

Melver's Wonderful Sugar. This is a very hardy grower, usually about two feet long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter; color, dark green striped with light green, of fine appearance and extra quality.

Phinney's Early. Another very early melon; hardy, a sure cropper, extensively cultivated in the North.

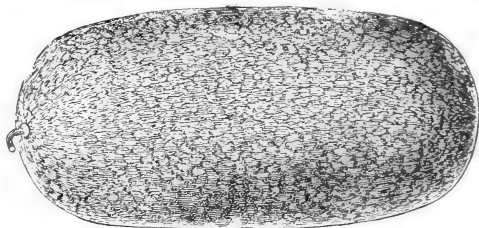
Mountain Sprout. Large, long dark green marbled with lighter shades.

Hungarian Honey. A new variety brought from Hungary a few years ago. Round, uniform size; 10 to 15 pounds; dark green; thin rind; flesh red and very sweet.



Mammoth Iron Clad

good quality; color, dark green, mottled.



Gray Monarch

Mammoth Iron Clad. Oblong; dark green, mottled with lighter shades; flesh bright red, firm, sugary and very large, often weighing from 60 to 70 pounds; a good shipper.

Kentucky Wonder. A new red seeded variety; oblong, rind dark green with lighter stripes. **Flesh** a bright red, sugary and firm; it is never mealy. Very good.

Kolb's Gem. More largely grown in the South than any other melon. An extra shipper; round, large,

CITRONS

Citrons for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Green Seeded Citron, Colorado. Fruit round; an improved variety.

Red-Seeded Citron. The old variety; good quality.

POMEGRANITE

An ornamental little fruit which a century ago was commonly grown in the gardens, but is now rarely seen. Grows on a pretty vine; fruit is round, of a bright yellow, irregularly striped with orange red or mahogany; very fragrant; a single specimen will sweetly perfume a room for many days. Prolific and easily grown. It is often called Queen Anne's Pocket Melon. Pkt., 5c; oz. 25c.

MUSTARD

Add 8c per lb. if by mail.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. The culture should be the same as that of lettuce.

White English. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

Brown. Stronger and more pungent than the above. Price same as above.

New Chinese or Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves, ready for use six weeks after sowing. Plants continue to yield until after frost. Leaves are eaten, boiled like spinach. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, not prepaid.

Ostrich Plume (New). This is a valuable sort; produces large, curled leaves of excellent quality. If you enjoy a dish of **greens** this will please you, and it is a valuable market sort, being ready very early in the spring. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushroom beds may be made in a warm, dry cellar, or in any building where the frost does not penetrate, and in the open air during the summer and fall months. Having procured the spawn, the next thing to be attended to is to make preparation for the beds. About two or three weeks before the beds are to be made, collect a quantity of fresh horse manure without the straw; place it in a heap under cover, and, as it heats, keep turning it over once or twice a week, until the fiery heat has been exhausted, which will require from ten to fourteen day's time. When the manure is in a condition to be made up, lay out your bed according to the requirements. Break the spawn in pieces two inches square, and put them six inches apart all over the bed; then cover the bed with two inches of rich soil, the stronger the better, but of a loamy quality, beating it down firmly with a spade.

English Spawn. It comes in pressed bricks weighing about 20 ounces. Price per brick, 25c; 5 lbs., \$1, postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs., \$1; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

French Spawn. Put up in boxes of two pounds each. Price per box, 60c; 5 boxes, \$2.50. The same loose, per lb., 25c.

ONION SEED

Add 8c per lb. if by mail.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 5 or 6 lbs. in drills for an acre. For sets from 50 to 60 lbs. should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil.

The Onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The best culture requires that the ground should be deeply plowed and manured the previous autumn. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling the ground with a harrow; sow thinly in drills about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, and one foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with a light roller, unless the soil would be inclined to bake, when a smoothly harrowed surface is the best. When the young plants are strong enough thin grad-

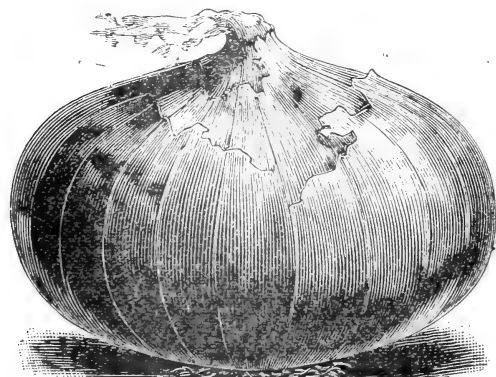
ually, so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

My stock of Onion Seed is raised with particular care, none but the very best and earliest Onions being selected for seed stock. Exercising such care, I claim for it a quality superior to most of that in the market.



Yellow Danver. The above is a picture of my field of **Yellow Flat Danver** Onion seed, grown on my **Rocky Ford Seed Farm**. The bulbs were all very carefully selected. I show also a cut of one of this variety. The bulbs which were planted

to grow this crop averaged nearly one-half pound each. They were solid and of fine appearance. It is a good onion for either market or home use. I recommend it especially to produce fine bottom sets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., 50c per lb; 100 lbs., 48c per lb.



Yellow Danvers

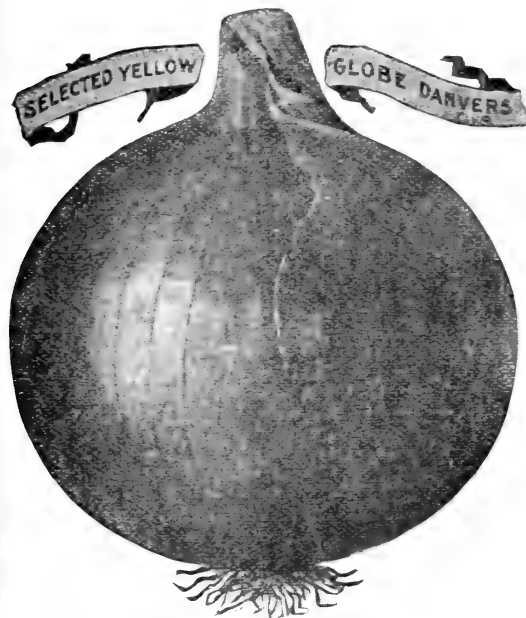
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Prize Taker. This variety of recent introduction annually grows in favor. It is very productive, equals any other in attractive appearance and quality, being as mild in flavor as the Imported Spanish Onions of our grocers. Can be grown successfully in any locality where other Onions are produced. The color is a bright straw, and it always grows to a uniform shape, which is nearly a perfect globe. Having a small neck, stiff necks are almost unknown. I call attention to this fact: My seed is the choicest American-grown, and not Imported Spanish King, as sold by some dealers at low prices under the name of Prize Taker. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$1.10 per lb.

New Giant Gibraltar. Giant Gibraltar Onion is a beautiful globe-shaped variety with a thin skin of light straw color. The flesh is white, mild and sweet, and the onion makes a large and quick growth from spring-sown seeds. It strikes me as possessing exceptional value. It is later than Prize Taker, but larger and

milder. It is not a good keeper, but for summer or autumn use it cannot be surpassed for delicious flavor. It is unexcelled for bunching purposes. It is the one of all onions to be grown as a Spanish Onion; that is, for the fancy trade, including fruit stand display and extra choice market purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85; 10 lbs., \$1.75 per lb.

White Portugal or Silver Skin. A large, flat, white Onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained, and a good keeper. More extensively sown for sets than any other white variety, and is also largely grown for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$1.40 per lb; 100 lbs., \$1.35 per lb.



Yellow Globe Danvers. Undoubtedly the best known and most popular of all Onions; the earliest yellow variety; is entirely free from stiff necks; globular in shape, has a small top. It is the most productive, producing as high as 1,000 bushels per acre, and will average on good soil with proper culture 700 to 800 bushels. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs. and up, 90c per lb.

Giant Rocca. Light brown skin, globular in form, flesh tender and mild. It will produce an immense onion from seed the first season. To attain the largest growth the smallest bulbs should be set out next spring, when they will continue increasing in size instead of producing seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$1.35 per lb.

Mammoth Silver King. Of attractive shape, with silver-white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable, mild flavor. It matures

quite early and reaches a much larger size than any other of the flat varieties, frequently measuring 20 inches in circumference, and weighing from 3 to 5 pounds when well-grown. Must be sown thinly to produce large onions. This is a fine sort to grow for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$1.35 per pound.

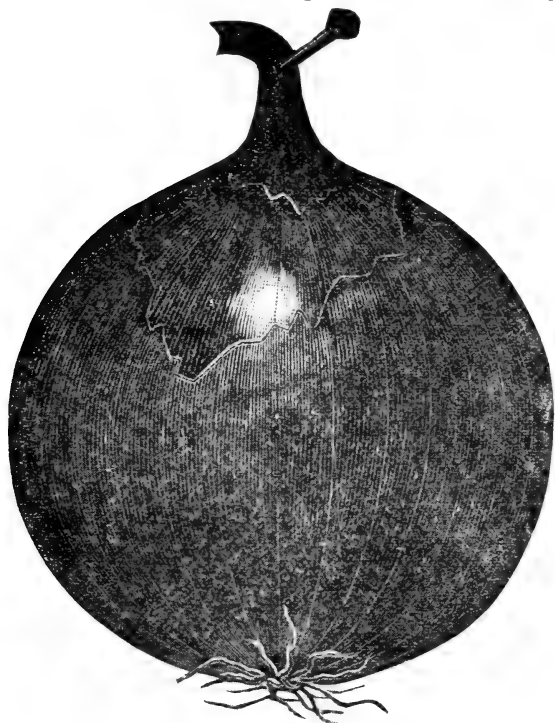
Large Red Wetherfield. Is fine-grained and strong in flavor. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Immense crops of this are grown for shipment, and it certainly is one of the very best sorts for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., 90c per lb; 100 lbs., 80c per lb.

Australian Brown Onion. A valuable early variety of medium size, hard and solid, attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. Never makes any stiff-necks or scullions. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely. Color of the skin is a clear amber brown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 10 lbs., 70c per lb; 100 lbs., 60c per lb.

Giant White Italian Tripoli. (El Paso or Large Mexican.) Of large size and most beautiful form, with fine white skin. The first season it will grow an onion from one to one and one-half pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$1.35 per lb.

The Southport Globe Onions are of three varieties as listed below and may justly be called **Three Great Onions**. They are nearly as early as the flat sorts and

are in demand in all onion markets. They are good keepers and the large orders for seed from the market gardeners is the best proof of their worth.



Southport Red Globe

ly shaped than the Globe Danvers, but not so early. An excellent keeper. A popular variety in New England and elsewhere. A heavy cropper, handsome in appearance and of large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$1.10 per lb.

White Bermuda. This variety is grown very extensively in Texas and produces onions of practically the same quality and appearance of the expensive imported Bermuda Onions. The seed is usually sown in cold frames and transplanted when the onions are about the size of a small lead pencil. They produce very heavy and valuable crops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$15.00; 50 lbs., and up, \$1.45 per lb.



White Barletta

Red Bermuda. Flat, pale red in color, very early and productive. Grown extensively in Bermuda and by southern growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65; 10 lbs., and up, \$1.50 per lb.

White Barletta. When matured, the tops die down, leaving beautiful and perfect little bulbs. The color is pure white, flavor mild and delicate, perfectly adapted for pickling and table use, and makes a pretty bunch onion, especially if grown by the transplanting method. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 10 lbs., and up, \$1.45 per lb.

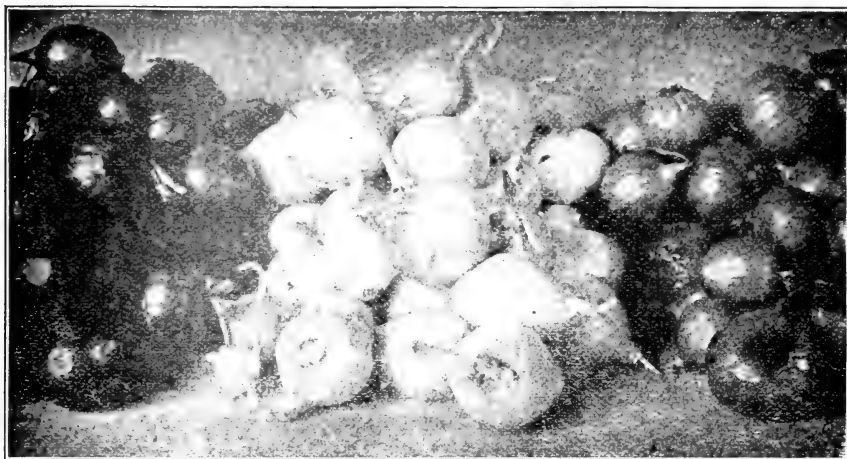
Southport Red Globe. Matures nearly as early as the flat sorts, and is very similar in all respects, except color, to the Southport Yellow Globe, but ripens somewhat later. It grows to a large size, and is particularly mild and tender. A good keeper and considered one of the best of the red onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$1.10 per lb.

Southport White Globe. A large globe-shaped Onion: fine grained, firm, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear, white skin, and commands the highest market price. This is the best variety to sow for bunching. It is used almost exclusively by Chicago market gardeners for this purpose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$1.40 per lb.

Southport Yellow Globe. Like the well-known White Globe Onion, except in color of skin. This is more perfect-

ONION SETS

I am making a specialty of these and can furnish as good as can be had.



Bottom Sets

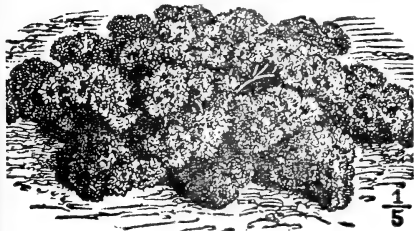
These are grown from select seed by sowing it very thick, 60 to 80 pounds per acre, this causes them to ripen down while small and set out the following spring they quickly make large onions.

Top Sets. (Summer.) These set out in the spring quickly mature large onions and in turn these set out in the spring mature top sets. They are of good quality and easily grown.

Winter Top Sets. (Egyptian Perennial.) These live over winter in the ground and come up very early in the spring making the earliest bunch onions and later mature top sets.

Yellow Potato Onion Sets. These set out in the spring soon mature large onions which in turn set out in the spring divide making a number of small sets in the ground.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	10 Bu.
Yellow Bottom Sets	10	65	2.50	22.50
Red Bottom Sets	10	65	2.55	25.00
White Bottom Sets	10	75	2.90	28.00
Red Top Sets	10	80	3.00	29.00
Yellow Potato Sets	10	75	2.85	27.50
Winter Top Sets	10	65	2.50	22.50



PARSLEY

Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, it should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seed a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. For winter use protect in a frame or light cellar, or a few plants may be placed in pots or boxes, and kept in the house. Prices as follows: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., at 40c per lb.

Champion Moss Curled

Champion Moss Curled. Is a prize winning English variety in appearance like a



tuft of finely curled moss, and of a rich, deep green color. It is slow to run to seed, and very hardy; of easiest growth; a few seed sown in onion rows use no space; grows in window boxes. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes.

Fine Double Curled. A standard variety; plants bear an abundance of finely curled leaves; very ornamental.

Emerald Dwarf, Extra Curled. Distinct in appearance from any of the other varieties, being of a lighter and more brilliant shade of green.

OKRA



Okra, or Gumbo

Pods extra long when fully matured, measuring a foot in length and very thick and fleshy; early and prolific. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

White Velvet. A great improvement over older varieties; pods larger, white very smooth, a more abundant bearer; superior quality. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. The pods when young and tender should be sliced in sections, strung on a thread and hung up in the shade to cure like dried apples; they can be used for soup at any time. One ounce will plant 100 hills.

Culture. Sow the seed thinly in dry, warm soil in shallow drills two feet apart. After the plants are up thin them out nine inches apart; hoe frequently and draw a little earth up to the stems as they continue to grow. Gather the pods when quite green and about an inch and a half long. Add 8c per lb., by mail.

Extra Early Dwarf. (Green Pods.) Very early and productive. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Early Dwarf White. (White Pods.)

PUMPKIN

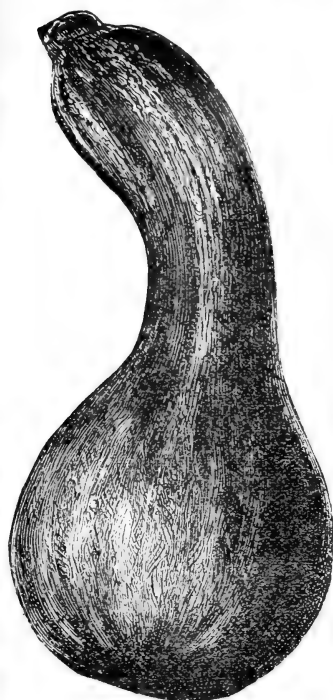
Culture. The common practice is to drop 2 or 3 seeds in every third or fourth hill in the cornfield, but if cultivated on a large scale the seeds may be sown in hills, 8 feet apart each way; two plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons or cucumbers.

Every farmer should plant these either alone or amongst the corn as they are very valuable for feed and cost but little to grow.

Prices of Pumpkin seed as follows.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	10 lbs.
Japanese Pie	5	10	25	85	8.00
Large Sweet Cheese		5	15	55	5.00
Connecticut Field		5	15	35	3.00
Small Sugar or Sweet	5	10	20	65	6.00
Tennessee Sweet Potato	5	10	25	85	8.00
Michigan Mammoth Field	5	10	25	85	8.00
Green Striped Cushaw		5	15	55	5.00
Johnathan	5	10	25	85	8.00
King of Mammoth (largest sort)	5	10	30	1.00	9.00

Add 8c per pound if by mail.



Japanese Pie

neck slightly crooked; skin and flesh a creamy white, slightly striped with green, fine-grained and of excellent flavor, hardy and very productive. (See page 42 for prices.)

Michigan Mammoth. A selection from the Connecticut Field which reaches a large size, often weighing 100 pounds. Very easily grown and an excellent sort for stock feeding, being so heavy a yielder. (See page 42 for prices.)

Green Striped Cushaw. An excellent well-known sort. Very productive; fine either for table use or for stock. (See page 42 for prices.)

JAPANESE PIE—Very early valuable sort.—Flesh very thick, fine-grained and sweet, and makes the finest pies of any known variety. The seed cavity is very small in one end of the pumpkin. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. (See page 42 for prices.)

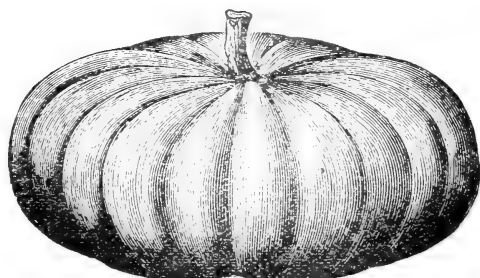
King of Mammoth. This is truly a giant among pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 250 lbs. In shape it is round and slightly ribbed; flesh is fine-grained and of excellent quality and of a bright golden yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. (See page 42 for prices.)

Connecticut Field. This is the most extensively used variety. Grown almost exclusively for a field crop; is generally planted with corn. This is the old-fashioned Yankee pumpkin. (See page 42 for prices.)

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field. Flat and round like a cheese; color of skin, deep orange; flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. (See page 42 for prices.)

Sweet or Sugar. This is a small, round and very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange yellow; very fine-grained, sweet and fine for pies. The pie pumpkin of New England. (See page 42 for prices.)

Tennessee Sweet Potato. One of the very best for cooking purposes. Nearly pear-shaped, with



Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field

PEPPERS

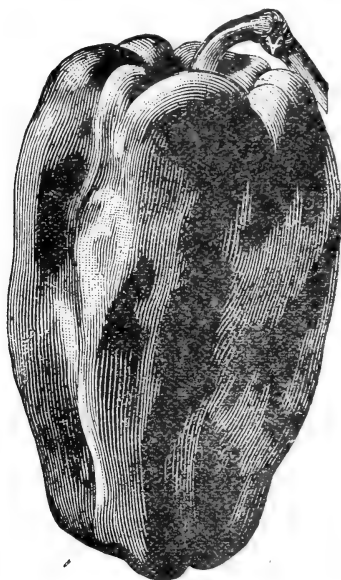
Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot beds early in April, and transplant to the ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. May be sown in the open ground when danger of frost is past.

(For further description see next page.)

See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.



Long Red Cayenne. A small, long, bright red sort, very productive, extremely strong and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Large Bell or Bull Nose. A favorite and well-known pickling sort; is early, large, mild and thick-skinned. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Ruby King. The best and most profitable mild red Pepper for market or family use; so sweet and mild that they can be eaten raw, like an apple; largest size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Mammoth Golden Queen. One of the largest, handsomest and most productive of all varieties; color bright golden yellow; large as Ruby King; flavor mild and pleasant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.30.

Sweet Spanish. Grows to very large size; sweet flavor; fine for salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.30.

Mexican Chili. Used by the Mexicans in making the **Famous Chili-Con Carne and Hot Tamales.** Grow from three to five inches long and quite pointed. Require a long, warm season. Plants should be started quite early in hot-beds. I offer my customers the following low prices on this seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Red Cherry. Plants tall, bearing a profusion of bright red, round fruit, which is very pungent when ripe. The plant is very handsome and an

ornament to the garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.70.

Cardinal. A new Pepper with long, curved, tapering pods, about two inches thick at the stem end; very sweet and tender, and exceedingly handsome. Nothing equals it in depth, purity and brilliancy of color. It is worthy of cultivation for its beauty alone. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

PEAS

All packets of Peas contain 5 ounces of seed.

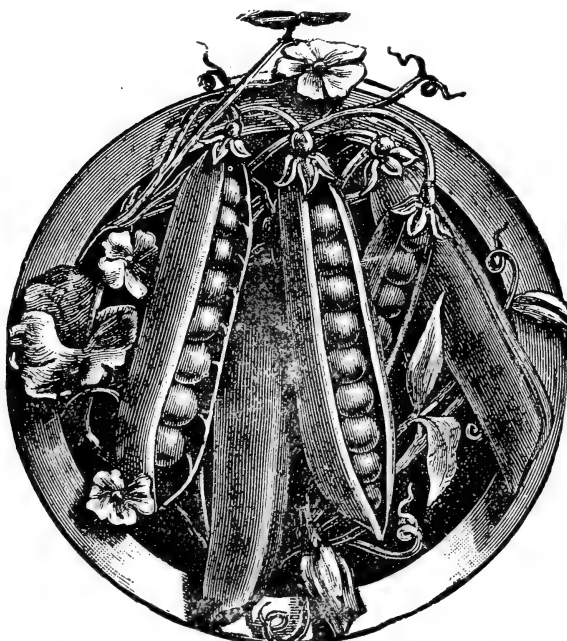
Culture. Peas succeed best in light, rich loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, two inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and staked with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth.

Do not fail to plant at least a peck of my Dwarf Telephone peas to compare with those you have been growing. None finer known. None sold to dealers.

Add 8c per pint, 15c per quart if by mail.

	Pint	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	5 bu.
ALASKA , (finest for early market).....	10	15	1.10	4.10	4.00
First and Best	10	20	1.20	4.60	4.50
Tom Thumb	10	20	1.30	5.00	4.90
American Wonder	15	25	1.60	6.00	5.90
McLean's Little Gem	15	25	1.60	6.00	5.90
Nott's Excelsior	15	25	1.70	6.50	6.35
DWARF TELEPHONE	10	20	1.50	5.60	
Telephone	10	20	1.50	5.60	5.50
Stratagem	10	20	1.40	5.45	5.35
Pride of the Market	10	20	1.40	5.45	5.35
Horsfords Market Garden	10	20	1.40	5.45	5.35
Yorkshire Hero	10	20	1.40	5.45	5.35
Bliss Everbearing	10	20	1.20	4.60	4.50
Large White Marrowfat	10	15	.70	2.40	2.30
Black Eyed Marrowfat	10	15	.70	2.40	2.30
Melting Sugar	15	25	1.85	6.90	6.75
Dwarf Sugar	10	20	1.60	5.75	5.60

Smooth Early Sorts



Alaska. The best early green-seeded variety. The dark green color of the pods makes it an excellent pea for shipping long distances. Very early and uniform grower. A popular sort with canners and shippers. First-class in every respect. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. My crop this past season of these was very good and I am giving you the benefit of this in both quality and low prices. (See above for prices.)

First and Best. A very good strain, only two or three days later than the Alaska. Largely planted by truckers. (See above for prices.)

Tom Thumb. A very early variety which grows only about ten inches high. It yields well. Is good for small gardens. (See above for prices.)

Wrinkled Early Sorts

American Wonder. One of the earliest wrinkled peas of very good quality; grows about ten inches high and is very productive. (See above for prices.)

McLean's Little Gem. One foot high; bears heavily and of excellent quality; slightly later than the American Wonder. A favorite sort. (See above for prices.)

(For further description see next page.)

Nott's Excelsior. This extra fine Pea will stand planting very early, almost as soon as the smooth sorts and produces fine, large pods, one-third larger than American Wonder. Dwarf in habit; height, 1 foot. (See page 45 for prices.)

Main Crop Sorts

DWARF TELEPHONE OR CARTER'S DAISY. I market gardened a number of years and if I were offered only two varieties of Peas I would choose Alaska for early and Dwarf Telephone for main crop. It is a cross between the Standard Telephone and Stratagem, and is an improvement on both of these varieties. It grows 18 inches high and yields an abundance of long, well-filled pods, containing from 7 to 11 large wrinkled Peas of the finest quality. (The photograph reproduced here shows accurately what a fine Pea it is). My growing crops of this the past season attracted much attention and all who have planted my seed are well pleased with the result. No more than one bushel sold this season to one customer and will not sell to dealers. (See page 45 for prices.)

Telephone. This valuable and well-known sort grows about 40 inches high and yields an abundance of choice Peas. The pods are very large and well-filled. A choice market sort. (See page 45 for prices.)

Stratagem. This grows about 18 inches high and continues long in bearing. It yields well and is a very desirable sort. The pods are sometimes five inches long and always well filled. (See page 45 for prices.)

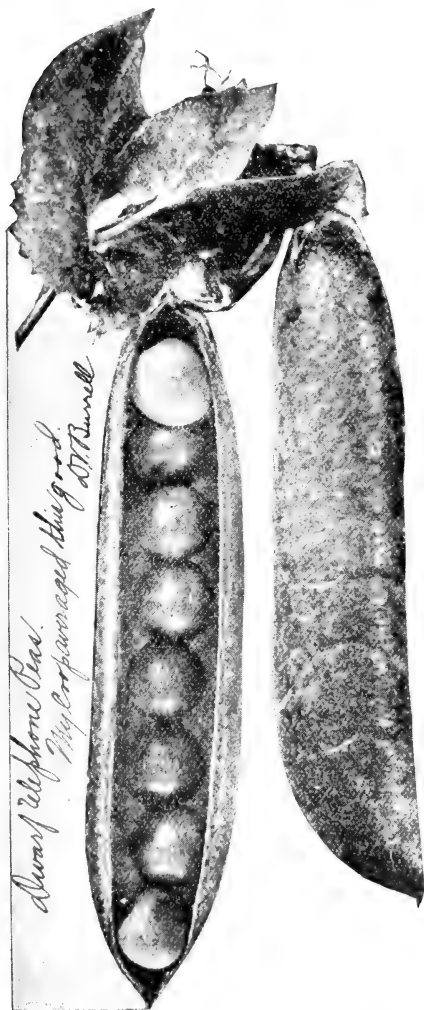
Pride of the Market. A productive variety, bearing large very dark green pods, tightly filled with green partly wrinkled Peas of good quality. Well liked for both home and market growing. (See page 45 for prices.)

Horsford's Market Garden. This is one of the finest sorts and "shell out" a large number of choice Peas. The pods are large, well-filled, and of good color. The pods are produced in pairs. Height 18 inches. (See page 45 for prices.)

Yorkshire Hero. This sort produces well and the Peas, 5 to 7 to the pod, are very large and of fine quality. The baskets weigh well. Height 16 inches. (See prices, page 45.)

Bliss Everbearing. A late variety which grows about 24 inches high and continues long in yielding. The Peas are of excellent quality. Pods contain 5 to 7 peas so closely filled that while in edible condition they weigh nearly one-fifth more to the same bulk than most other sorts. (See prices, page 45.)

(For further description see next page.)



Marrowfats and Edible Pod Sorts

Large White Marrowfat. Late variety, large well-filled pods. Vines hardy, strong and vigorous; pods fine, broad, and of a leathery appearance and borne near the top of the vine. Contain 5 to 6 large peas of good substance and flavor, but not so sweet as the wrinkled sort. For many years this has been used in immense quantities by canners. The peas are large, round, white and slightly oval. Height of vine $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. (See prices, page 45.)

Black Eye Marrowfats. Growth and general characteristics similar to above. The peas have a distinct black eye, which does not show when they are in the green state. Is more prolific than the White. (See prices page 45.)

Melting Sugar. There is a class of Peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible-podded sorts is the **Melting Sugar**, of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, extremely tender, fine flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines four to five feet high. (See prices, page 45.)

Dwarf Sugar. Extra fine quality; productive and early. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; 71 days from planting to first picking. (See prices, page 45.)

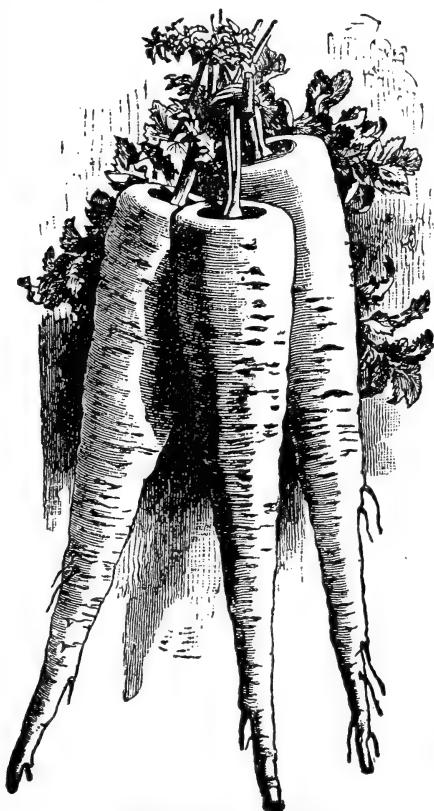
PARSNIPS

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in the fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground till spring, to be dug as required. Add 8c per pound, if by mail.

Hollow Crown or Large Sugar. This is a very desirable sort, and should be in every garden. It is very productive, large, and none better for table use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Magnum Bonum. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth, not so long as those of the standard sort, somewhat thicker in diameter and much more easily pulled. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. A very fine variety for home or market garden. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Guernsey. A very fine variety which does not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but broader shouldered. It is easily gathered. It yields an abundance of very smooth, fine-grained roots. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

RADISHES

Culture. The soil for Radishes should be very rich, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in gentle hot-beds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of ten to twelve days for succession as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August, lifted before severe frost and stored in the cellar.

Owing to the fact that my crops of Radish seed were very good this year I am able to offer first-class seed at a comparative low price and especially where market gardeners order large amounts. Price of Radishes as follows: (See below for descriptions. Add 8c per pound if by mail.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	10 lb.
Early Scarlet Turnip	5	15	50	4.50
Rosy Gem or White Tip Forcing	5	15	50	4.50
Early White Turnip	5	15	50	4.50
French Breakfast	5	15	50	4.50
Early Scarlet (olive shaped)	5	15	50	4.50
Surprise (olive shaped)	5	15	50	4.50
Early White (olive shaped)	5	15	50	4.50
Long Scarlet Short Top	5	15	50	4.50
Long Cincinnati Market or Glass	5	15	50	4.50
Long Chartier	5	15	50	4.50
White Strasburg	5	15	50	4.50
Long Brightest Scarlet	5	15	50	4.50
White Vienna or Lady Finger	5	15	50	4.50
White Icicle	5	20	55	5.00
California White Winter	5	15	50	4.50
Long Black Spanish	5	15	50	4.50

Early Scarlet Turnip. A fine, quick-growing sort, small, round, crisp, tender, of good eating qualities. (See prices above.)

Rosy Gem or White Tipped Forcing. One of the quickest sorts and of excellent quality. Bright scarlet, with white tips; of fine appearance. (See price above.)

Early White Turnip. Of quick growth, roots round, white with small tops. Good for forcing or open ground; flavor very good. (See prices, above.)

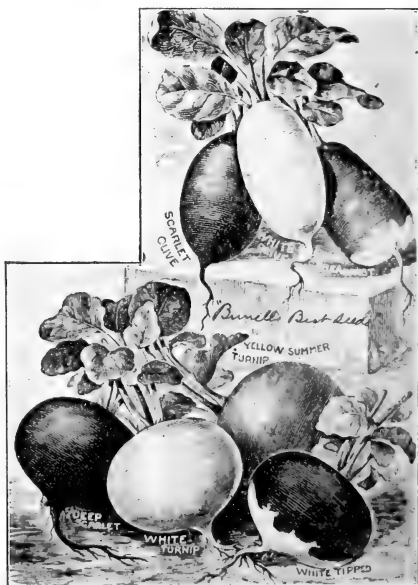
French Breakfast. (Olive-shaped.) Deep crimson with white tips. A well-known and equally liked variety. One of the best early Radishes. (See prices above.)

Early Scarlet. (Olive-shaped.) Oval, very tender, and of good quality; fine for forcing or open ground. See prices above.)

Surprise. (Olive-shaped.) Skin brown, flesh white crisp and tender. (See prices above.)

Early White. (Olive-shaped.) Small, sweet and crisp. Like the other olive-shaped sorts, except in color. (See prices above.)

(For further description see next page.)





Long Chartier

the tip. Many market gardeners plant this exclusively for their market trade. (See prices, page 48.)

White Strasburg. A large, white, attractive variety of medium length, matures early and remain for a long time in edible condition. (See prices, page 48.)

Long Brightest Scarlet. This new sort much resembles Long Scarlet in shape but is slightly shorter. It is a very bright scarlet with a white tip and very attractive in appearance. The quality is extra good and it matures quickly. It is a good seller and fine for home gardens as well. (See prices, page 48.)

White Vienna or Lady Finger. My choice of all the main crop sorts, remaining long in edible condition, and always sweet, crisp and tender, and of extra quality. I hope to find this sort in every order and know you will be pleased. (See prices, page 48.)

Icicle. A beautiful transparent white variety much resembling the White Vienna. It has small tops, is of good quality. Suitable for forcing. (See prices, page 48.)

California White Winter. Is really a Chinese Radish, grown by the Chinese in California. White, solid, of good flavor and a long keeper; 8 to 10 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. (See prices, page 48.)

Long Black Spanish. Blackskinned, large roots, slightly pungent, hardy. (See prices, page 48.)

Long Scarlet, Short Top. The standard long variety. Well-known for a long time. Good for home or market garden. Roots long, growing partly above the ground; straight, smooth, rich red, and of fine quality; a quick grower. (See prices, page 48.)

Long Cincinnatti Market or Glass. A very fine sort. The tops are very small and will stand close planting without danger of running to seed. Grows straight and smooth and 6 to 7 inches long. The flesh is tender and crisp and does not become pithy or hollow. Color an attractive bright pink. (See prices, page 48.)

Long Chartier. A well-liked sort which attains a very large size before becoming unfit for use. Color red at the top, changing to pink in the middle and white at



Icicle

RHUBARB

Add 8c per pound if by mail.

Rhubarb succeeds best in a deep, somewhat retentive soil. It may be propagated by seeds, but is usually grown from roots. Whether grown from seed or roots a deep, rich soil, stirred to a depth of two feet, is required to insure the best development of the leaf stalks. Sow the seed in April in drills, and when the plants are of fair size, thin to nine inches apart in the drill. In the Fall following, or the next Spring, the plants will be large enough to transplant into rows four feet apart, setting them the same distance apart in the rows. When grown from roots, they are usually set in the Spring, and sometimes in the Fall; either Spring or Fall will do, but the Spring is considered best. Mulch well and keep free from weeds.

Burrell's Prize. This is a chance seedling from the Linnaeus and is far superior to it. The stalks are quite scarlet the entire length and less inclined to become stringy than any other sort; size as large as Linnaeus. I won first State Fair premium on this sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00.

Linnaeus. An early and very fine variety; leaves and stalks very large, juicy and tender. Grows quickly, producing fine succulent stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

Victoria. Later than the Linnaeus, but equally as large and good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

Rhubarb Roots. Linnaeus, cut two and three eyes to the clump; doz., 50c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$18.00; 10,000 \$16 per M.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

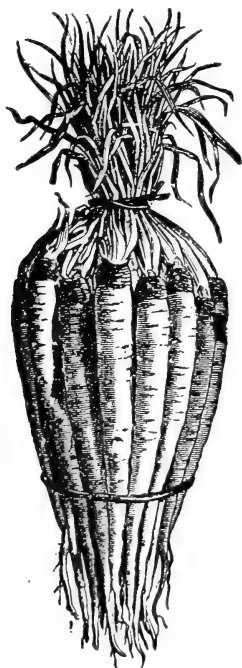
This plant is not generally known, yet should be in every garden, as it is easily grown and produces a heavy crop. It is an excellent substitute for oysters when sliced and boiled until tender and seasoned same as oysters. The markets are beginning to call for it and the prices are always good.

How to Plant. As early in the Spring as the ground will do to work the plowing should be done as deep as possible so as to allow the roots to grow long. Pulverize the soil well so as to prepare a fine seed bed and sow in rows 18 inches apart and one inch deep. One ounce to 50 feet of drill or seven pounds to the acre.

When well up thin to two inches apart but not farther as the roots grow straighter if close together, but sprangle if further apart.

It is ready for use in October and part should be dug for winter use and stored same as carrots. The balance can be left in the ground until Spring, but must be dug early before it starts to grow.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This is as large as any and the most profitable Salsify to grow. It is white, of very agreeable flavor and a valuable crop for the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50. Add 8c per pound if by mail.



SPINACH

Add 8c per lb. if by mail.

	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	10 lb.	100 lb.
Bloomdale, Savoy-Leaved	5	10	30	2 00	\$15
Long Standing Thick Leaved	5	10	30	2 00	13
Large Round Leaved Viroflay	5	10	30	2 00	13
Prickley or Winter	5	10	30	2 00	13
Swiss Chard Beet or Summer Spinach	5	15	35	2 50	..

Squashes

Please compare the pictures in this catalog with the unreasonable field views in some other catalogs and draw your own conclusions. Do not be imposed upon.

(One ounce of the early varieties will plant 50 hills. One ounce of the late varieties 25 hills).

Culture. The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The Early Bush and Early Summer Crooked Neck may be forced for early market by planting about two weeks before



A View of one of My Fields of Mammoth Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash.--Eighty-five Acres in the Field.

the last frost is expected, in rich soil and covering each hill with a box one foot square, made of six-inch boards and covered with heavy muslin. Uncover the plants at all times except when there is danger of frost. As soon as the danger of frost is over, the boxes should be entirely removed and stacked in a dry place. This same method will be found valuable in raising melons and cucumbers. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for melons and cucumbers, but the plants are less particular as to soil, though it should be very rich. The summer variety should be planted four feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the Squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Prices of Squash Seed as follows:

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.....		5	15	55	5 00	\$45
MAMMOTH YELLOW SUMMER Crookneck		5	15	55	5 00	45
Small White Bush Scallop.....		5	15	55	5 00	45
Small Yellow Summer Crookneck.....		5	15	55	5 00	45
FORDHOOK, finest fall sort.....	5	10	25	70	6 50	60
Improved Hubbard, main crop	5	10	25	70	6 50	60
Chicago Warty Hubbard	5	10	25	70	6.50	60
Marblehead ..	5	10	25	70	6 50	60
Boston Marrow	5	10	25	65	6 00	55
Mammoth Chili, very large	5	10	30	1 00	9 00	..
Mammoth Whale	5	10	30	1 00	9 00	..

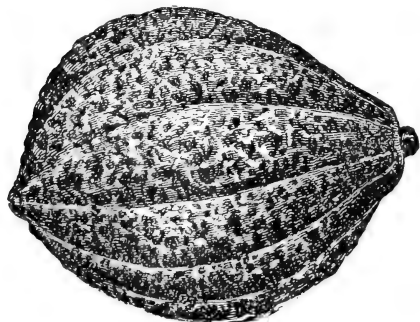
(For further description see next page.)

See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.



Mammoth Yellow Summer Crookneck. This is the finest crookneck variety for market gardeners who grow squashes to ship for the early markets. They are as early as any and quickly reach a very desirable size for shipping. The fruits are very attractive in appearance and in quality they are the richest and best of the early bush squashes. Please note the very fine appearance of the photograph of one of my squashes reproduced here. (See prices, page 51.)

Mammoth Chili. Rich orange yellow, always grows to an enormous size, often weighing 200 pounds or more. Very profitable for stock feeding and much grown for exhibition purposes. See prices page 51.



Boston Marrow

Boston Marrow. Second early coming in about ten days after the Bush and Crookneck sorts. Skin yellow, very thin; the flesh dry, fine grained and of good flavor, very extensively used by canners, easily grown. For prices see page 51.

Mammoth Whale. Flesh solid, bright orange; quality very fine, enormous size. See prices page 51.

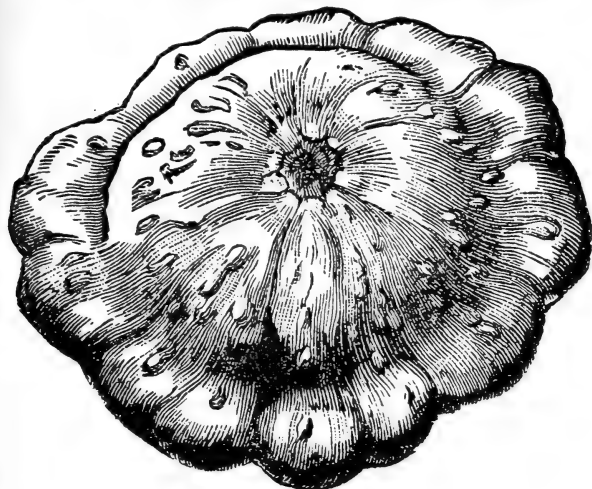
Chicago Warted Hubbard. This fine variety resembles the Improved Hubbard in quality but is much more warted being as heavily covered with warts as is my Crookneck shown above. See page 51 for prices.

(For further description see next page.)

See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop. This is the best of the scallop squashes, just the right size to ship when in edible condition; prolific, attractive and of good quality.

See prices page 51.



Mammoth White Bush Scallop

keeping and handsomest winter varieties. Small and very convenient family size. See prices page 51.

Dwarf Bush Scallop. A small well known sort much grown for market. Bush habit not so well established as above.

See prices page 51.

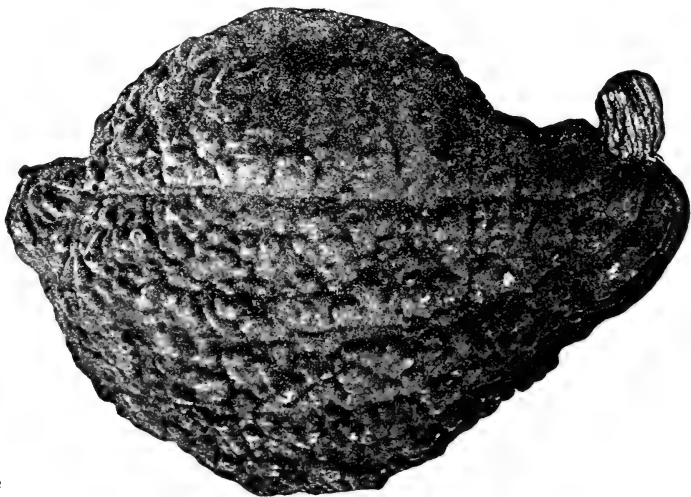
Fordhook. This valuable squash is not as well known as it deserves as every garden should contain some of them owing to their fine quality and the fact that they are less bothered by bugs than any other sort. The skin is bright yellow; flesh straw yellow; one of the best

Hubbard

This is the standard variety and has no superior. If you are planting but one variety for winter I would recommend that this be the Hubbard. It is a fa-

vorite both for market and home use. Good specimens are about equal to the sweet potato. The shell is hard and dry and with some care can be kept until late in the spring. My strain is very fine. See prices page 51.

Improved Marblehead. Much resembles the Hubbard, an excellent keeper; shell gray and very hard; flesh bright orange color; requires the whole season to mature. See prices page 51.

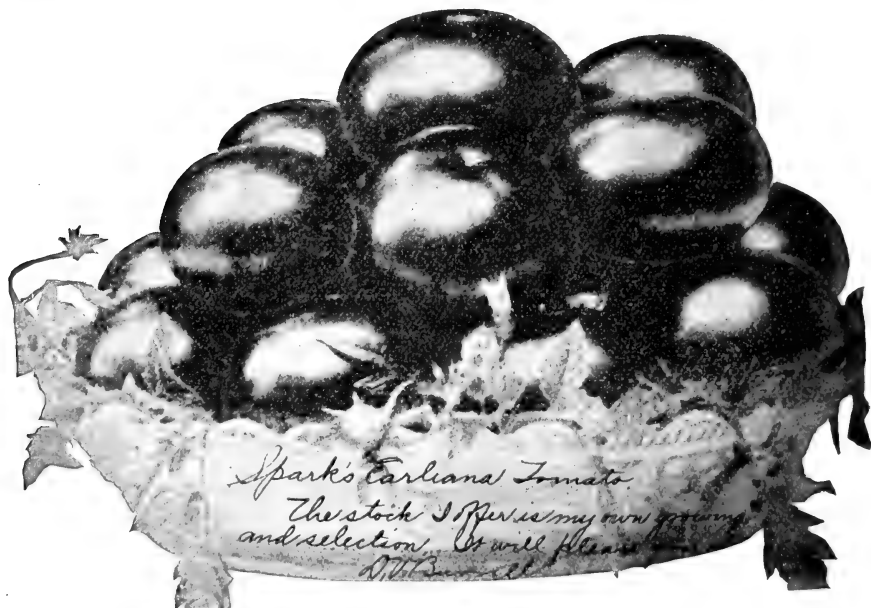


Hubbard

TOMATOES

Add 8c per lb. if by mail.

For very early fruit the seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first week in March in drills 5 inches apart and half inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the last of April. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seed in a shallow box or flower pot and placing in a window in the house. When the plants are 3 or 4 inches high they should be set out 4 or 5 inches apart in another hot-bed or cold frame, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden. Water freely at time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. Cultivate thoroughly as long as vines will permit. but the last two or three workings should be very shallow (surface cultivation) or the crop may be badly injured, especially if the cultivator is run too near the plants. Tomatoes will admit of training to stakes or trellises, and the fruit is very much improved, not only in appearance but in quality. This mode of cultivation is quite common among gardeners who grow for early market. The usual method is to set one strong plant to a stake 5 or 7 feet high, tying the plants up with wool or other strong, soft twine, pruning out quite freely as vines advance in growth. By this method plants may be set much closer than in the ordinary way. For fine, large specimens of high color and attractive appearance generally grow the clusters of the fruit in paper sacks, as is commonly practiced by grape growers. The sacks should be put on when the tomatoes are about three-fourths grown. About 2000 plants from one ounce of seed is a safe estimate.



Sparks' Earliana. I head the list with this variety, believing that none can equal it in yield or earliness. My crop of this the past season yielded the heaviest of any I have ever grown. It is remarkable for its earliness, large size and excellent quality. The plants do not grow to large size and can be set three feet apart each way. The habit of growth is such that the vines do not hide the to-

atoes as do most sorts, making the expense for picking less. A ton of these tomatoes produces only about one-half as much seed as others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.



Chalk's Early Jewell

strong and vigorous growth; very productive; fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth (never rough)); color a glossy red, with purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., and up, \$1.75 per lb.

Livingston's Beauty Tomato. A decided favorite for home market or shipping, hardy, a strong grower, productive, large, always smooth, perfect shape and excellent in quality. Color a very glossy crimson with a tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its large size late in the season. Ripens early and is entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit. Flesh very firm, has a tough skin and but few seeds, seldom rots or cracks after a rain. For shipping or early market it cannot be excelled. They can be picked quite green, look well, ripen nicely and keep a week after ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., and up, \$1.75 per lb.

The Mikado. Notwithstanding that it produces very large fruit, it is at the same time one of the very earliest to ripen. The tomatoes are produced in immense clusters, are perfectly solid, generally smooth, but sometimes irregular. The color is purplish red. Foliage distinct from any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., and up, \$1.75 per lb.

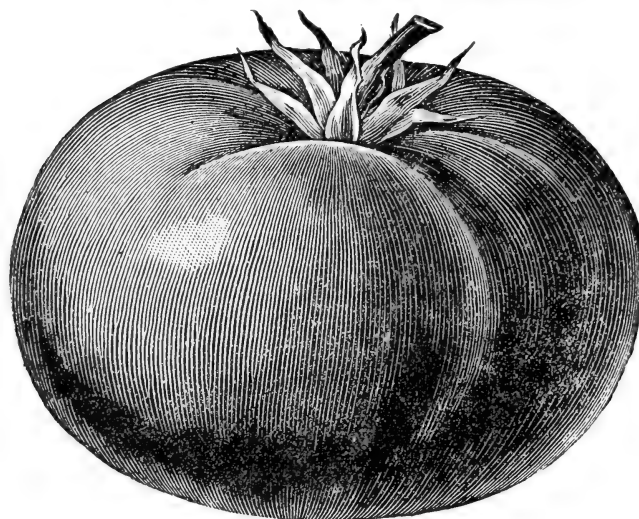
Dwarf Champion. Most distinct and valuable. Dwarf, stiff habit, dark green foliage, not needing any support. It is very early and wonderfully prolific. Color same as Acme. It is perfectly round and smooth; of medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., and up, \$2.00 per lb.

New Stone is a well known variety, which ripens for main crop; very large, and of bright scarlet color; very smooth with occasionally a specimen slightly octagonal shape, ripening evenly to the stem, and as the name indicates, it is very solid and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., and up, \$1.75 per lb.

(For further description see next page.)

Chalk's Early Jewell.—This variety is but a few days later than Sparks' Earliana, and a close second to it, so close that some growers prefer it. My seed is from select stock and will please you. The fruits are dark red, smooth and of good size. Plant some of this seed beside your other and compare results. It is a money maker for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.50.

Livingston's Early Acme. A tomato especially for early market use. Well known and generally cultivated, both for early and main crops. Plants are of

**Matchless**

a good main crop sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., and up, \$2.00 per lb.

Livingston's Perfection. The fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to the stem, is solid and rich in flavor. The skin is both thin and tough, making it a good shipper, while its clear bright scarlet color makes it most attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., and up, \$1.75 per lb.

Ponderosa. This is the largest fruited tomato and of fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong, rather open growth; fruits largely oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solid, fleshy with small seed cells; of fine, sweet flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound and over. Rather late to ripen. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., and up, \$3.25 per lb.

Honor Bright. A very heavy yielder of uniformly good fruit. The quality is excellent when ripened on the vines and if picked when first beginning to show color it ripens in transit to market or when laid on shelves after frost and is of very good quality. One of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., and up, \$2.00 per lb.

Paragon. Fruit large, dark red in color, and perfectly smooth. The flesh is solid and of excellent flavor. It ripens evenly and quickly. Much used for canning purposes. The foliage is heavy. The Paragon is sometimes described as being as smooth as an apple. It is a favorite market variety in certain sections. A fine early variety and a heavy bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., and up, \$2.00 per lb.

Livingston's Favorite. A large, smooth, dark red variety; a good shipper and canner. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., and up, \$1.75 per lb.

Yellow Plum. Fruit plum-shaped, deep yellow color, flesh yellow and good, esteemed for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., and up, \$2.00 per lb.

Strawberry. (Winter Cherry, or Husk). Grows enclosed in a husk, excellent for preserves, will keep within the husks all winter; very sweet flavored; small, yellow fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., and up, \$2.00 per lb.

See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.

Matchless. This new late variety is one of the best, handsomest, and heaviest yielders grown. The Tomatoes are large, bright red, and ripen very evenly, yielding but few seeds. They are an excellent shipping variety and also good for canning. If you are growing for market, plant the Earliana for the early Tomato and this for the late. By growing the plants as above directed you can get ripe Tomatoes quite early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15; 5 lbs., and up, \$2 per lb.

Magnus. A distinct and new variety; purple, robust in habit, and

TURNIPS

Add 8c per lb. if by mail.

Culture. For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to 8 inches apart as soon as plants are large enough to handle. For a succession, sow at intervals of two weeks until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowing should be made just before rain if possible, unless under irrigation, a rapid growth being important. Six packets of the following, your selection, 15 cents. An ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; two pounds will sow an acre.

Early White Milan. One of the earliest turnips, possessing all of the good qualities of the Early Purple Top Milan. It is very smooth and entirely white. Its excellent qualities and fine appearance make it a valuable crop to grow, and as it is ready for market a week earlier than any other white variety; will produce a heavy crop. It will be one of the best for market. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

White Egg. Belongs to the class of quick growing fall turnips and for this purpose should be sown about Aug. 10th in this latitude. Its shape is nearly that of an egg; a very fine sort. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.



Purple-Top Strap-Leaved. The most widely cultivated and best known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above the ground, and a very quick grower. It is a fine variety, either for the table or for stock feeding. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., and up, 35c per lb.

Early White Flat Dutch. An excellent garden variety. The best for spring sowing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., and up, 35c per lb.

Extra Early Purple-Top Milan. This is the earliest turnip in cultivation and a splendid variety, bulb white and flat, of medium size, with a bright purple top; one of the sweetest and finest flavored of summer sorts. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., and up, 40c per lb.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaved

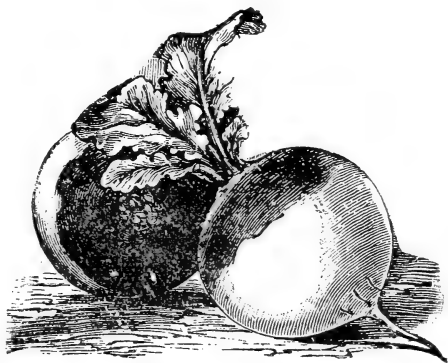
Purple Top Globe. Similar to above, except shape. This is the largest yielder of any turnip on the list, and very desirable for table use or stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., and up, 35c per lb.

RUTA=BAGA or Swedish Turnip

Add 8c per lb. if by mail.

Culture. Should be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July, in drills two feet apart, and thinned out at the first working to 10 inches between plants. Flesh close grained, hard; will endure considerable cold. The roots are best preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter, and are excellent for table early in the spring. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow an acre.

(For further description see next page.)



Purple-Top Globe



Improved American Purple-Top. This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. Bulbs are of great size, yellow-fleshed and purple crown, and one of the most desirable varieties now cultivated. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., and up, 35c per lb.

White Sweet German. Universally admitted to be the sweetest, mildest flavored and finest grained turnip for table use. Solid as a stone, and will remain in this condition until spring if properly cared for; has no equal as a turnip. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., and up, 35c per lb.

Skirving's Yellow. A very heavy cropper. One of the best for field culture. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., and up, 35c per lb.

PEANUTS

Add 8c per lb. if by mail.

Peanuts can be raised with but little expense, and are an exceedingly productive and paying crop. They are planted in much the same manner as potatoes, and require but little care beyond hilling up the younger plants.

Spanish. This variety is smaller and sweeter than the common, or Virginia. Plants grow upright and strong, and are easily harvested. This is the variety used for salted peanuts. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Virginia White. This is the variety commonly grown. The double-jointed camel-back variety for sale at all peanut stands. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Single heads measure 12 to 20 inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily and fatten on it, and obtain a bright, lustrous plumage and strong, healthy condition; better than almost any other food. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5c; lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c.

SEED POTATOES

My seed potatoes are grown on The Great Divide and have proven best adapted to growing in the irrigated sections. The two varieties produce well and are our leaders.

Early Ohio. The leading variety for earliness and productiveness. Peck, 25c. bu., 80c; 10 bu., 75c per bu.

Mammoth Pearl. Large, late, very productive, of good quality and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 25c; bu., 80c; 10 bu., 75c per bu.

Prices on potatoes F. O. B. Rocky Ford, Colo. All shipped in bags.

See my offer to prepay freight inside front cover page.

Burrell's Select Flower Seeds

My list of flowers contains nothing but what is worthy of careful cultivation, and will be sure to please if well cared for. This is a list for the masses and I have left out the great number of varieties that would confuse all except experienced florists. If you wish any flower seeds not listed here, I will secure them for you on short notice at same prices quoted in other catalogs.

Beautify Your Homes with Flowers

At a very small expense you can add much to the appearance of your home garden with a flower bed from some of these flowers.

Division of Flowers. Flowers are usually divided into Annuals and Perennials. **Annuals** are those that bloom and ripen seed the first year then die. Among these may be found some of our most brilliant and fragrant flowers. In fact, if you want flowers early in the season, and all the time until frost, a good selection of Annuals will not disappoint you. **Perennials** are those that endure our Northern winters with little or no protection, and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the Perennials will bloom the first year if started soon in the spring.

Directions for Sowing, Etc. To insure success, the conditions and requirements of the several species as to soil, moisture, heat, etc., should be studied and then observed in culture. Below we give a few general directions for their culture. Complete directions will be found printed on many of the seed packets. The soil best adapted to most flowers is light, rich loam, containing enough sand to make it porous. If there is some clay with it the colors will be brighter. Make surface as smooth and fine as possible, sow seeds in rows, covering each sort of seed in proportion to its size (a good general rule being to cover twice the diameter of the seed) and press the soil down firmly over it. Do not plant any seeds when the ground is wet. Many varieties such as pansy, verbenas, daisy, hollyhock and the fine green-house-plant seeds, should be sown early in shallow boxes in the house, in soil consisting of equal parts of fine sand and rich mellow loam, well mixed together and sifted to remove all gravel and lumps. Sow as before directed. Covering the box with glass helps to retain the moisture and keeps temperature even. Be careful not to keep them too wet and as soon as they are large enough to handle transplant to boxes from one to three inches apart, where they are to remain until time to transplant to permanent beds. The packets are all well filled and I give you 5 cents worth for a nickel. **These prices are postpaid.**



Abutilon

Abutilon. A well-known green-house shrub, it is also called Flowering Maple or Chinese Bell Flower. They are very pretty plants, useful for pots in summer and the bell-shaped flowers are beautifully dotted and handsomely vined. Are of easy culture; bloom readily from seed the first summer if seed is started early in the house. Finest varieties mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Alyssum. This is one of the finest plants for edgings and low beds, flowering in unparalleled profusion for months. Pkt., 5c.

Amaranthus, Tricolor. Leaves yellow, red and green; well known as "Joseph's Coat." Very showy in



Alyssum

beds alone. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Bachelor's Button. A showy annual, of easy culture. Flowering freely; great variety of color, in common garden soil. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

**Columbine**

useful for bouquets; grows freely the year round. Pkt., (20 seeds) 10c.

ASTERS

Simple's Asters. A choice strain of American-grown Asters, which has been brought to a high degree of excellence; of branching habit, producing many perfect flowers 4 inches in diameter on long stems; flowers very double and of purest colors; the strong, branching plants grow about 2 feet high. Immense quantities of this fine Aster are grown for the cut flower trade. Its large graceful flowers with long stems make it a prime favorite.

Simple's Pure White	10c
Simple's Shell Pink	10c
Light Blue	10c
Mixed Colors	10c

**Aster**

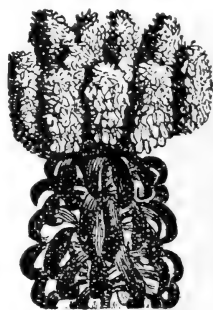
Balsams. We beg to call special attention to the excellence of this unequaled strain. The flowers are immense in size, fine form and as double as a Camelia, which they resemble. The colors are as varied and brilliant as could be desired, even by the most fastidious.

Double Camelia - Flowered —
Best MixedPkt., 5c.

Candytuft. Among the most useful of hardy annuals. Produces clusters of flowers freely; makes a splendid border. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Bellis or Double Daisy. Greatly improved varieties of the popular "Double Daisies." Admirably adapted for edgings, borders and low beds, also well suited for growing pots. Although perennials, they will flower the same

season if the seed is sown early, though it is preferable to sow, in fall and winter the plants in cold frames, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

**Balsams****Candytuft**

Ballon Vine. "Love in a Puff." A rapid growing pretty annual climber; delights in a light soil and warm situation; grows 10 to 15 feet; white flowers, followed by seed vessels about the size of an English walnut, and looks like small balloons, which, with its beautifully cut leaves and foliage, makes a delightful porch screen. Pkt., 5c.

Canary-Bird Flower. Beautiful annual climbers; very ornamental; bright golden yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Calliopsis. Bright golden flowers; rich variety and orange colors in choicest mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Double, Mixed Colors10c

Canna's Crozy's Best Mixed have been famous all over the world for several years, their luxuriant dwarf growth and immense gladiolus-like flowers of most brilliant colors, their profusion and continuity of bloom, under all climes and conditions, render them easily the most useful, showy and universally popular garden bedding plants grown. Mixed colors, Pkt., 10c.



Carnation

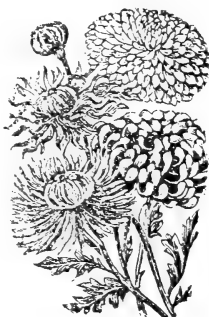
CARNATION

Choice Double Mixed. Producing many double flowers of all shades and colors. Pkt., 10c.

CLEMATIS

A well known and admired rapid growing, free-flowering, ornamental climber. No flower has more rapidly advanced in popular favor than the Clematis. Within a few years it has become the popular favorite climber of the world. For pillars, trellises or planting about rock work Clematis cannot be excelled. Seed should be sown in the fall or winter in shallow boxes in the usual way. They will generally lie dormant even in the green house, but germinate on the approach of spring. When an inch or two high transplant into boxes or small pots preparatory to planting in open ground in May. Hardy perennial.

Paniculata. A fine climber, abundantly covered from top to bottom with fragrant flowers and pretty red seed-pods. Pkt., 10c.



CHRYSANTHEMUM

Frutescens. (Marguerite or Paris Daisy.) This variety of **Chrysanthemum** Chrysanthemum, under the name of Marguerite, has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty star-shaped white flowers are freely produced. Perennial. Pkt., 10c.



Dahlia

Cockscomb, (Celosia Cristata.) Tall sorts, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DAHLIAS

Cactus Dahlia, Double. Mixed Colors. Quilled and curved petals, gracefully arranged in large heads of bloom. Pkt., 10c.

Foxglove. Showy and useful plant for the borders; flowers borne in all spikes, bell or thimble shaped, of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height, 2 feet. Hardy biennial. **Digitalis**, mixed colors.....Pkt., 5c.

Dolichos or Hyacinth Bean. Desirable climbing plant; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppies.) Summer flowering annuals with very showy flowers. Sow where wanted to bloom, as they do not bear transplanting. Thin to 6 inches apart.

Glory of the West.....Pkt., 5c. **Special Mixture**Pkt., 5c.

Cowslip. The well known English Cowslip (*Primula veris*.) flowering early in spring Pkt., 5c.

Cosmos. Choice Mixed. Are unquestionably very handsome flowers, and it is astonishing how quickly they have become general favorites. Only a few years ago they were practically unknown. There is but one objection to their giving general satisfaction, and that is their late flowering habit. This objection will not be found in our "early flowering" strain. Seed sown in the open ground in the beginning of May, will produce blooming plants in August. Pkt., 5c.



Cosmos

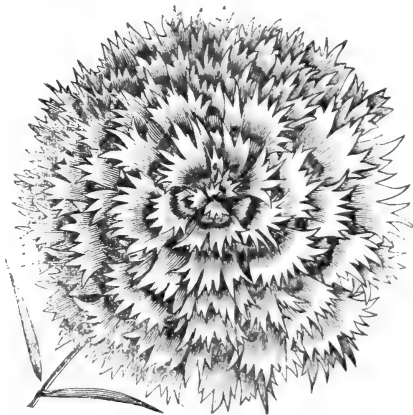
DATURA, Cornucopia. Horn of Plenty. A magnificent variety, dark purplish stems. The flower is immense, 7 to 9 inches long, 5 inches wide at the mouth, and conical, having three cones, one within the other, each with spreading, wavy margins. Color is fine purple white, the former predominating outside, and the latter within throat and tube of the flower. Pkt., 5c.



Datura

Dianthus. (Chinese Pink.) Best mixed. One of the most useful desirable plants, and for beauty and variety of colors and markings, can not be surpassed, ranging from pure white to the most delicate pink, and glowing, deep crimson. The mixture we offer includes the new

and brightest colors in spotted, striped, and handsomely fringed varieties, both single and double. Pkt., 5c.



Dianthus

Snow Queen. Beautiful snow white variety of pinksPkt., 10c

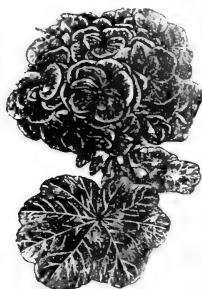
Cuphea. Cigar, or Firecracker Plant. A pretty bedding or pot plant, familiarly known as Cigar Plant on account of its fancied resemblance to a lighted cigar. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

FUCHSIA. The varieties of Fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are easily grown from seed or cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 to 3 feet. Double, finest mixed. Pkt., 25c.

JOB'S TEARS. Curious ornamented grass from East India, with broad corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for

the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seed. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual.

Coix Lachryma Pkt., 5c.



Geranium

GERANIUMS

From Seed. The soil best adapted to starting Geranium seed is light and sandy. Sow in the house quite early so as to get into bloom the first summer. Transplant as soon as large enough, into small pots or boxes giving more room. Set out in the garden as soon as the weather will permit. It is a pleasure to grow Geraniums from seed as you not only get a great many varieties, but very often some that are entirely new. I offer some of the finest mixtures. They are certain to give satisfaction.

Zonale. Mixture of largest and finest sorts. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR. Emperor. Produces an abundance of long, slender flower spikes in the most delicate colors. Many colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA. An elegant and useful class of plants of dwarf, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers, in bloom through the summer and autumn. Make a neat and effective edging for Geraniums and ornamental and leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and piazza decorations. Colors deep rich blue, and blue marked with white. Height 6 inches. Half hardy annual. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



HELIOTROPE

Fine Mixed. A great favorite with flower lovers for beauty and fragrance; suited for beds or borders, where they will bloom in summer, and may be potted and cut back for winter blooming. Saved from choice plants. Pkt., 5c.



Ipomoea

Heliotrope

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These beautiful grasses deserve a place in every collection; very showy; of easy cultivation. Pkt., 5c.

IPOMOEA

Moon Flowers, Brazilian Morning Glories. Climbers of very rapid growth, with many beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or the stumps of trees they are invaluable.

New Hybrid Pkt., 10c.
New Giant Pink Pkt., 5c.

MARVEL OF PERU (Mirabilis)

(Flowering Four O'Clock.) Annuals, the flowers of which remain closed until afternoon, when they open rapidly and in a few minutes are literally covered with bloom. The colors are white, pink and rich yellow. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

MATRICARIA

(Feverfew.) Fine for beddin or edging. 1½ feet. **CAPENSIS;** Double White. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK

The Hollyhock, in its present state of perfection, is very unlike its parent of yestern time. It now ranks with the Dahlia, Aster, etc. For a background to the flower-garden, perhaps no plant is so useful; the flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color. Once started they keep coming year after year.



Hollyhock

soil. Hardy annual. 1 foot

Double Mixed, Best.....Pkt., 10c.
Double Mixed, Good.....Pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD

African mixed. Tall, perfectly double, choicest colors, grand mixture. Pkt., 5c.



Marigold

GILIA. A familiar and popular garden plant with finely cut and delicate foliage, producing dense globular heads of clustered blossoms. Beautiful foliage and flowers. Sow in masses early in spring in good soil. Mixed colors.....Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis)

* Neat and beautiful little plants, with pretty star-like flowers. Succeed best in a moist, shady place. Bloom first year, if sown early. *Myosotis Palustris*. True bluePkt., 5c.

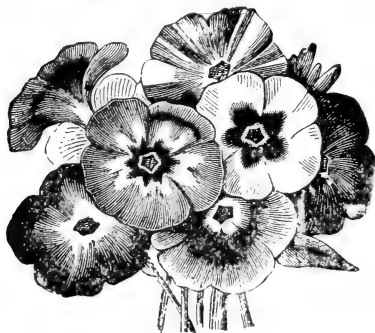
OXALIS. Very attractive, and beautiful, plants with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock work and rustic baskets. Half hardy perennial. Height 6 inches. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



Forget-Me-Not

PHLOX

No flower excels this in all the qualities that makes a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October. It is excellent for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half-dozen flowers for garden decoration. Height 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.



Phlox

rich soil; very fine annual; mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Velvet Flower or Pointed Tube Tongue. Showy bedding or border plants, with richly colored, erect, funnel-shaped flowers. Colors beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, blue and black. Plant in warm

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

Dwarf Double, fine mixed. This old and beautiful annual is not as extensively cultivated as it deserves to be. Beautiful colors and is excellent for cutting. 1½ feet. H. A. Pkt., 5c.

RHODANTHE

One of the best everlasting flowers and a charming annual. For winter bouquets the flowers should be cut before fully expanded, and dried in the shade. 1 foot high. Mixed, many choice colors. Pkt., 5c.



Portulacca

STOCKS

German Ten Weeks Gillyflower. Stocks have for many years been a general favorite, but of late years the Germans have grown in such perfection that they are considered almost indispensable. Unsurpassed in brilliancy of color and general effect. Fine for bedding, borders, massing or pot culture. For early flowering sow in the house in February or March; plant in open ground in May. Good mixed seed. Pkt., 10c

PYRETHRUM (Feverfew)

Feverfew. Very useful and universally admired ornamental foliage bedding plants. Sow from December to April in shallow boxes in a temperature of 60 degrees. As soon as the young plant can be handled, transplant singly into small pots or shallow boxes where they may remain until the time of planting out into open ground in May. See also *Matricaria*.

Parthenifolium aureum. Golden Feather. Beautiful, gold leaved bedding plant. Flowers white; height 1 foot. Pkt., 5c.



Stocks

PANSIES

Trimardean, choice mixed. Pkt., 10c
Good Mixed Pkt., 5c
"Giant" Golden Queen.. Pkt., 10c
"Giant" Royal Purple Pkt., 10c
"Giant" Violet Blue Pkt., 10c

RICINUS

(Castor Oil Plant.)

Stately, strong growing plants with very ornamental foliage, particularly adapted as center plants of groups of Cannas, Caladiums, Dahlias, etc., also fine for lawns, massing, etc. Annuals of very quick growth.

Zanzibarensis, Enorinis. .. Pkt., 5c.



Pansies

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage.)

Very ornamental plants, flowering in spikes, and continues to bloom in open

ground until frost, when the plants can be removed to the green house and will continue to bloom a long time. Plants may be started in a hot-bed and transplanted to light, rich soil, about one foot apart. Tender perennials. Pkt. 10c.



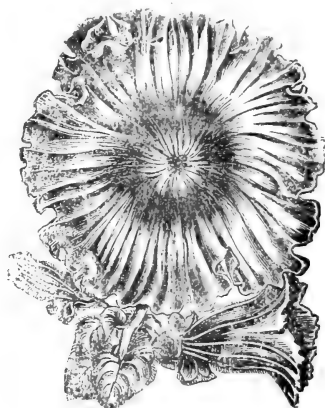
Nasturtium
Indispensible flowering plants for both garden and pot culture, flowering continuously. They flower in a few weeks' time from seed. Height, about 1 foot. Single. Fine Mixed. White, crimson, pink, striped. Pkt., 5c.



Poppy

PETUNIAS

DWARF Varieties. The improved dwarf varieties are among the most popular as well as useful for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of bloom. 1 foot. MixedPkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
TALL, suitable for trellis. MixedPkt., 5c; oz., 10c.



Petunia

POPPY
Sow on top of good garden soil, quite early, cover very little and thin out plants to about 6 inches apart.

Paeony-Flowered. Large, showy, double. Mixed

..... Pkt. 5c
Double Carnation-Flowered. Mixed..... Pkt. 5c

SENSITIVE PLANT

A curious plant manifesting sensation to the touch of any object that jars or stirs the leaves or branches—the stalks immediately drooping or folding together, as if possessed of life and an over-supply of nerves, affording a source of amusement for the little and large folks. Height, one foot. Tender annual. *Mimosa Pudica*, pkt., 5c.

SMILAX

Charming tender perennial climber for green house or window gardens. The foliage and stems are of a pleasing light green; very graceful. Excellent for decoration. Pkt., 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS

Beautiful garden annuals; flowers charmingly fringed and delicate colored. 1 to 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

THUNBERGIA

Climbing Black-Eyed Susan. A trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center or eye. Finely adapted for vases or hanging baskets, for piazza decorations. Height 2 feet. Mixed, pkt., 10c.

VISCARIA

Handsome annuals, one foot high, with large, round, single flowers of white, scarlet, blue, flesh color, etc., variously margined and marked. Sow early in the spring and grow the flowers in masses. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS

CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL FOR 1905

No flower is more popular than the Sweet Pea. Its profusion of bloom of varied

hues, its delightful perfume, its showy and attractive appearance in the garden, as well as when used for bouquets, and their easy culture, commands the admiration of all lovers of the beautiful.

The seed which we offer, of all varieties and mixtures, will be of strong vitality—second to none in any respect.

Culture. Sow Sweet Peas as early as the ground can be work-

ed, in mellow trenches, 5 inches deep. Cover two inches at first and fill up the trenches as the plants grow. Ground bone and wood ashes are good fertilizers. Nitrate of soda will hasten blooming. Cut the flowers every day and there will be

much more bloom.

Price of any of the following: pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Admiration. Pinkish heliotrope, wings a shade lighter.

Black Knight. Deep maroon, veined black, large and open form.

Blanche Burpee. Large, pure white, of graceful form.

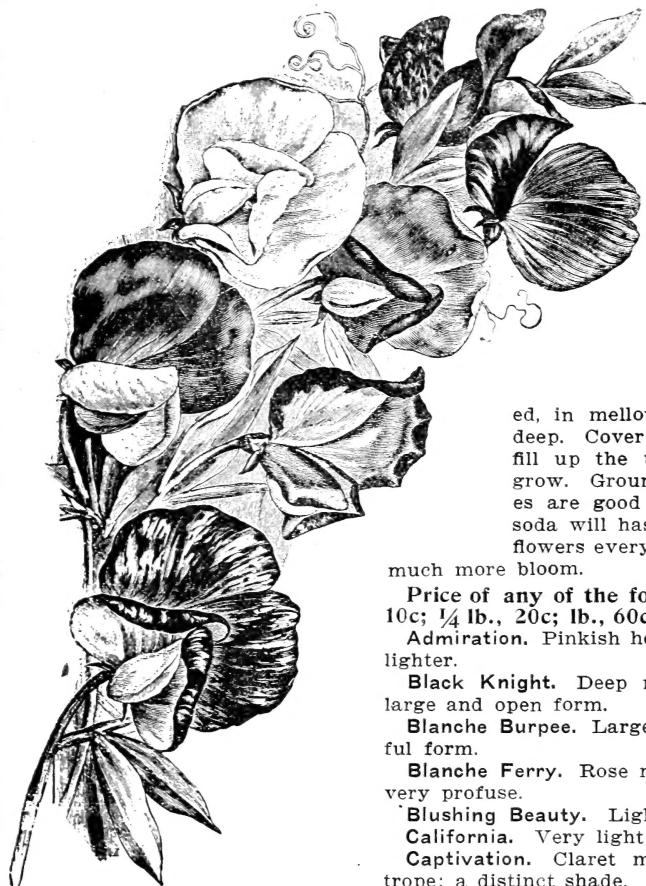
Blanche Ferry. Rose red, wings blush white, very profuse.

Blushing Beauty. Light pink; attractive.

California. Very light pink.

Captivation. Claret magenta, wings heliotrope; a distinct shade.

Her Majesty. Large, finely hooded flowers of beautiful soft rose, deep and glowing.



Sweet Peas

Mrs. Eckford. Quite large size, a beautiful shade of light primrose-yellow; fine for cut flowers.

Stella Morse. This variety has a faint tinge of pink underlying the creamy shading, producing a richer color effect than in any other creamy-yellow variety.

Eckford's Mixed. This mixture contains all of the Famous Eckford varieties in an excellent mixture.

Burrell's Special Mixture. This contains the finest varieties in mixture and gives almost every shade known in Sweet Peas.

BUSH SWEET PEAS

A splendid mixture, entirely distinct. A new race of Sweet Peas, first introduced in 1899. The plants are erect, 15 to 18 inches in height, branching freely, re-



quiring no support. The flowers are of fine form and beautiful coloring, but not quite so large as the Tall Sweet Peas. We offer a mixture of the finest varieties that will produce a splendid assortment of flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

CUPID SWEET PEAS

Alice Eckford Cupid. Creamy-pink standard; wings white, flushed pink.

Pink Cupid. Rich pink, delicate and very beautiful.

CUPID SWEET PEAS MIXED

A mixture of the best varieties of Dwarf Sweet Peas. A new and entirely distinct race. The vines are of low, compact, spreading form, seldom more than 6 inches in height. Flowers fully equal in size to the tall-growing varieties, but placed closer together. This mixture contains a wide assortment of shades ranging from pure white, through light pink to dark red, and from lavender to deep purple, with several attractive striped varieties. Price of all Cupid sorts, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

SWEET SULTANS

Favorite annuals of easy culture. Showy for the garden and greatly prized for bouquets. The large heads of bright flowers are very fragrant. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **Sweet Sultan**, mixed colors, Purple, White, etc.; pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Hardy Perennial. Single Mixed. A great favorite. Flowers are produced in very large heads in many brilliant and rich colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed. The choicest colors. Pkt., 5c.



Sweet William

VIOLETS

Well known early spring blooming fragrant flowers.

Single Blue. Very sweet scented blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

SILENE

An effective garden annual, forming compact and round bushes, 6 in.

high, which during the summer are covered densely with flowers of white, pink or red. For low beds or edgings it is very pretty. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.



Violets

VERBENA

For garden beds or massing the Verbena is unrivaled; flowers of the most brilliant colors, blooming continually from spring until autumn. Although perennials these form luxuriant plants and bloom profusely the first season from seed. **Choice Mixed**, pkt., 5c.

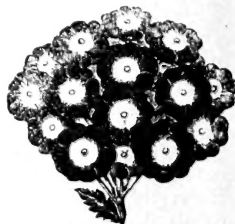


Zinnia

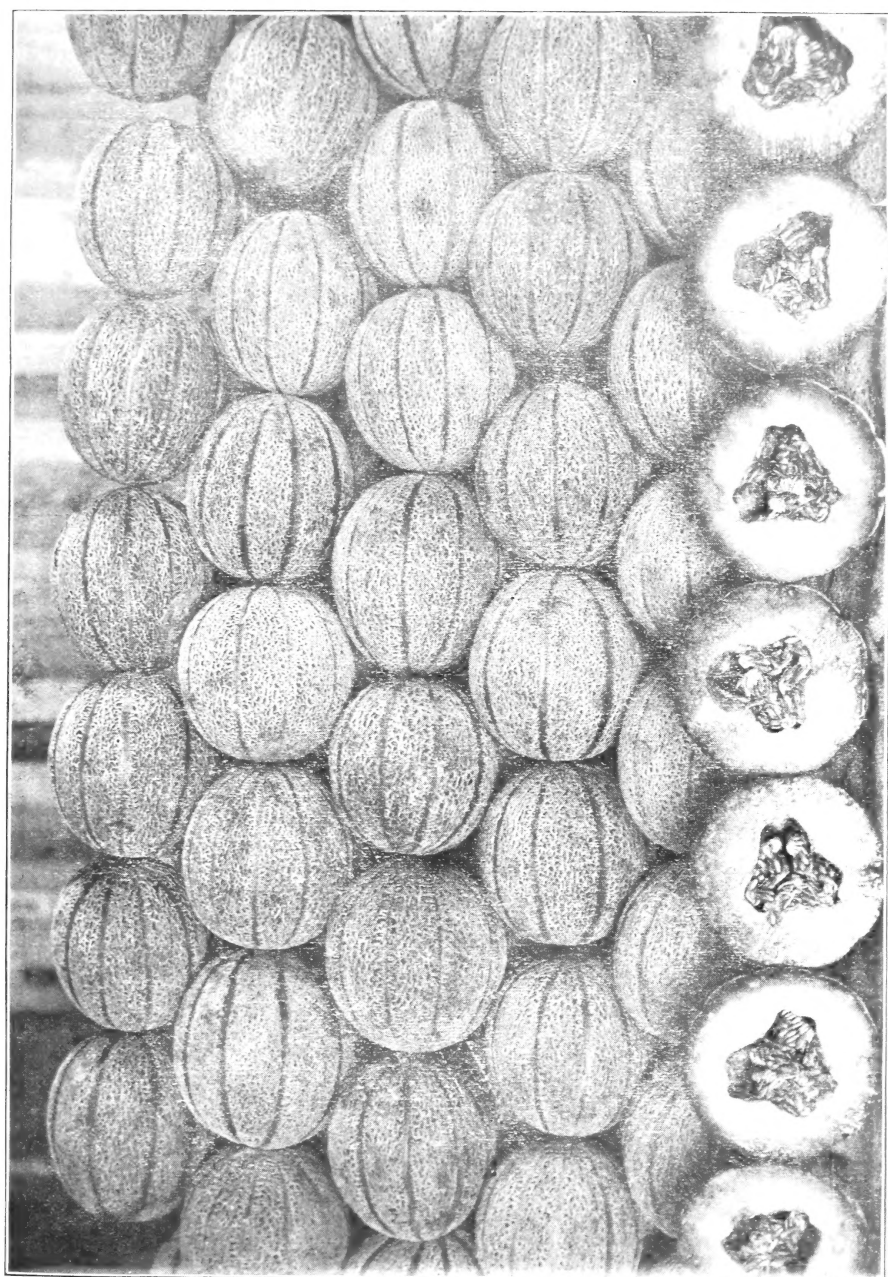
ZINNIA

"Grows like a weed." Flowers of the showiest, and blooms continuously throughout the entire summer.

Elegan's Extra Double Mixed. 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

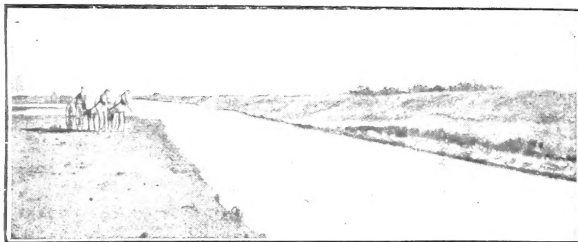


Verbena





TWIN LAKES—A glimpse of the source of our water supply.



Twin Lakes Land and Water Company's Canal.

TWIN LAKES

HELEN HUNT JACKSON

FOURTH'S COMPANION

Far off in the Rocky Mountains,

And two miles up in the air,
Lie the Twin Lakes, close together,

All rippling, shining and fair.

The mountains wall in the water;

It looks like a great blue cup;

And the sky looks like another

Turned over, bottom side up.

'Tis the sweetest place I know of;

No sweeter one could be planned

For summer and winter pleasure

On the water and the land.

Each sunset and sunrise, glowing

With bright colors, spread the lake,

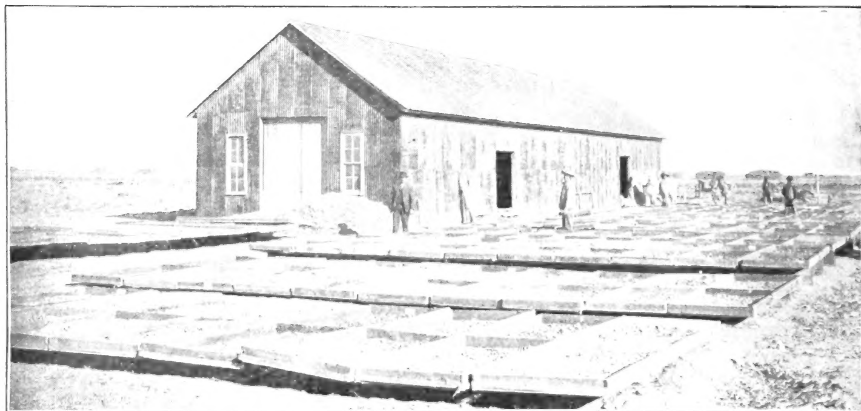
And along the shore gay blossoms

Even brighter colors make.

I have several seed farms, among which is one of several hundred acres under this canal.



View of some of my men seeding a 50-acre field of Mammoth White Bush Squash.



Twenty Thousand Pounds of Squash Seed in the drying trays. I Grow Seed. SEEDS GROWN UNDER IRRIGATION MATURE PERFECTLY.